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FIRST EDITION.

CINCINNATI CONVENTIONS

"Liberals" Conclude Their Labors

The Protection Issue Avoided.

GREELEY THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Gratz Brown for Vice President.

Bargain and Sale Arrangement.

Intense Indignation Manifested.

The Germans Repudiate the Nominations.

The Honest Leaders Badly Sold.

Reunionists and Reformers Disgusted.

THEY WILL CALL A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A General Bolt Inevitable.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, O., May 3, 1872.

The so-called Liberal Republican Convention to-day nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. ratz Brown for Vice President. Greeley had many iends in the Convention of course, or e could not have received the nomination, but the sour looks of delegations from hio and several other States when his nomination 'as announced foreboded no good to his cause. In- eed, when the vote was announced two of the most ble and influencial members of the Ohio delegation continently bolted.

Schurz Not for Greeley.

In the interval between two ballots for President e Missouri delegation withdrew for con- iltation, and Mr. Schurz resigned the air temporarily and met with them. e made a fiery speech to the delegation, saying that reeley was the weakest man proposed for nomination, and the Germans would not support him under y circumstances. The Liberal movement could possibly succeed without Ohio and Illi- ds, and Greeley could not carry Ohio. admired Greeley as a man, but he is unfit for the Presidential office.

Ohio Men for Bolting.

After the Convention had adjourned great excite- ent was manifested in all quarters. The only en- usiasm for the nomination was in the New York d Louisiana delegations. The Ohio delegation had stormy session, in which the nominations were de- nced as the result of a bargain and sale by own, who was backed by Frank Blair. About o-thirds of the delegation were in favor of bolting at once, but they adjourned without taking sitive action.

Germans Bitter on the Nomination.

Members of the German Western press held a eting this evening, in which papers with a circu- ion of three hundred and fifty thousand were rep- ented. The action of the Convention was vigor- ly denounced, but it was agreed to await the ac- n of the Democratic National Convention. The rmans of this city are bitter over the nomination Greeley, and have dubbed him "Die Grosse Mut-" [Grandmother.]

Greeley Obnoxious to the South.

Mr. Sneed, of Savannah, Republican, in conversa- n with your correspondent, says Greeley is the st obnoxious to the South of any man named in Convention; that the delegates from the South- States here represent nobody but themselves, the nominations will be repudiated by the thern people.

he Revenue Reformers and Free Traders

nsider themselves very badly treated. They say movement originated with them, and now the vention has not only adopted a meaningless k on the tariff question, but nominated a high tectionist for the first place on the ticket.

ltogether there are as many soreheads in the this evening as could be found in Tipperary r a free fight. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Com- cial*, privately sneers at the nomination of Gree- but will support him, as will also the *Enquirer*. ace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, has tele- hed a dispatch over his own initials supporting nominations.

any of the Liberal Republicans are inclined to it the action of the Democratic National Conven- and if that is not satisfactory to return to the ort of Grant.

cial Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

Then Gratz Brown appeared before the Con- tion, after the first ballot, and withdrew in r of Greeley, the evidence of bargain and was apparent, and the subsequent nom- ion of Greeley and Brown confirmed it. the second ballot the Missouri delegation d only ten for Greeley, and one of the dele- s, in great anger, announced that his State been sold but not delivered. This is an cation of the feeling. When Greeley was inated, and when Brown was nominated Vice President, the indignation was in- e. The leading men in the movement here ounce the proceeding, and say they will e nothing to do with it. All the German rs repudiate the nominations. In the Re- a and Reunion Convention, Judge Stallo, eading German, bitterly denounced the ination of Greeley. Those who were hon- in this movement consider themselves The city is in a broad grin.

cial Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

though great enthusiasm was manifested ie delegation on the nomination of Greeley Brown, outsiders were disgusted by the n. No platform which could be under- l was adopted, one delegate remarking such as there was would bear criticism, was like the eel, which always evaded ever sought to catch it by slipping from grasp. Carl Schurz is a decided failure presiding officer, which was evident by nability to maintain order; confusion was ant in to-day's proceeding.

ie city is in a frenzy of excitement and s are frequent. Halstead is disgusted, as o the Hon. Dick Smith who occupied a on the platform. Stanley Matthews and e Hoadley withdrew from the Conven-

LIBERAL REFORM CONVENTION.

ssociated Press.]

CINNATI, May 3.—It being known that to-day be the great decisive field-day in the Conven- he galleries were packed with every inside o which access could be gained, by spectators, g whom were a larger proportion of ladies than y previous session. The seats of delegates were much more than usually full at the hour of ng. Lookers on employed the interval between arrival and commencement of business in sur- g notabilities on the floor, many of whom be- centers of optics aided by opera glasses. At ely ten o'clock Senator Schurz, whose appear- on the platform was greeted with some demon- on of applause, called the Convention to

A Statement Denied.

President desired to make a statement to the ention. He said: My attention has been called fact that a morning newspaper of this city published a dispatch alleged to have been sent to one of the candidates before the Conven- I desire to say that the statement is utterly e. [Cheers.] I deem it incumbent on me, in position I here occupy, to act with the st impartiality and not take any part in the st between the candidates for the nomination, use whatever influence I can exercise for the bject of promoting harmonious action of this ention. [Cheers.] It has also been stated that ispatch accounted for the anxiety of the Chair vent the nomination of a candidate last night. re to say that every statement which proceeded the Chair last night was made at the express st of the Committee on Resolutions. [Ap- e.]

Getting to Business.

Gilmore submitted a resolution, that when onvention reaches the point of balloting for ident and Vice President of the United States, ormal nomination shall be made, but the tary shall at once proceed to call States for votes.

Dexter, of Illinois—I desire to say a word in of the resolution. My own delegation, togeth- many others, feel as though our patience een trespassed upon enough. We find no with anybody. We appreciate the difficulties ave lain in the path of proceeding here. But he time has come for business, and we ear- desire we may come to it, and I do hope the ates present will relieve us from all speeches g to candidates, which are hardly ever any- but fulsome eulogies which will not change dnion of any man, and have no relation to the ess we have to transact. Let us have done [Cheers.] The resolution was carried.

latform Committee Ready to Report.

President then said—I desire to announce to Convention that the Committee on Resolutions now ready to report. [Loud cheers.] Hon. e White, Chairman of the Committee on Res- ns and Platform, advanced to the front and ng the President the report, said the commit- requested that the presiding officer should the preamble and resolutions to the Conven-

President—The voice of the Chairman of the ittee being weak, he has requested me to read solutions, and has requested me to state that ere adopted by an almost unanimous vote. legate hoped that before the President pro- to the reading of the resolutions, delegates uested to take their seats.

President—I am requested to state that the were unanimously adopted by the committee. endous applause.]

President then read in a clear and emphatic , and with sufficiency and roundness of o reach every part of the immense hall, the ing:

ldress of Committee on Resolutions:

Administration now in power has rendere l ilty of a wanton disregard of the laws of nd use of powers not granted by Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had a binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern; it has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of the citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends; he has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest; he has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with technical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities; he has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example; he has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office. The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendancy; they have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reform; that as serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people, they have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and patriotism of the Southern people, by restoring to them those rights the enjoyment of which is indispensable for the successful administration of their local affairs and would tend to a more patriotic and hopeful national feeling; they have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy unworthy of republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and subjugate public opinion by a tyrannical party discipline; they are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed in the service of the country. Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer to be of service to the best interests of the republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the solemn judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

The Platform.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just government:

First—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political, demanding nothing not right, submitting to nothing wrong.

Second—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and franchisements, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments of the Constitution.

Third—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth—Local self-government with impartial suffrage will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberties consistent with public order, and for the State self-government, and the nation to return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth—The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and a reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican Government.

Sixth—We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, that public station may become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Seventh—We demand a system of federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, the pensions, interest on the public debt and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

Eighth—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Ninth—A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Tenth—We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Eleventh—We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Twelfth—We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Thirteenth—For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

A Tumultuous Scene.

During the reading various outbursts of applause took place. The expressions regarding equality before the law and the acceptability of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the National Constitution, were received with vociferous fervor by delegations from the North, interspersed with exceptional hand clappings among delegations from the South. The resolution on the tariff question, remitting the whole issue to the people in Congressional districts, was greeted with universal and simultaneous enthusiasm. A tempest of feeling for some minutes or more raged in all directions as if by predetermined concert of action. Delegates all over the house, numbering at least half of the whole number, sprang excitedly to their feet, and for a few moments the roar of voices was as if Boreas himself was employing his lungs. Various individuals mounted their chairs, and hats, canes, overcoats and everything handy were caught up and swung aloft in token of unqualified and vehement approbation.

The Platform Adopted.

A delegate moved that "the second declaration of independence" be adopted by acclamation. [Loud cheers.] The President—It has been moved and seconded that the platform be accepted by this Convention. Carried by one tremendous aye, which sounded like a single utterance.

Here was a repetition of the scene that took place on the reading of the tariff resolution. All opposed to it were requested to say "No," and no negative responding, their absence was loudly cheered.

The chair said it announced with gratefulness and pride that the resolution had been adopted by a unanimous vote. [Tremendous acclamation.]

Candidates Now Called For.

The President announced, amid great excitement and deafening confusion, that the States would now be called, and each State was requested to name its candidate for President of the United States.

As the District of Columbia was called, Judge Casey, of Pennsylania, rose to a privileged question.

The President—The Chair is aware that it is not in accordance with the rule of this body, but desires the Convention to listen to the motion of the delegate from Pennsylvania.

Judge Casey—It has been the rule of Republican Conventions since 1056 to admit delegates from Territories and States to vote on all questions and on all nominations. This being a Liberal Republican Convention, it should concede to delegates such privileges.

The President—The Chair would feel authorized to submit this to vote, but no objection being made, roll call must be proceeded with.

The First Ballot.

Without the formal presentation of candidates the roll of States was called, and the result of the first ballot was: Adams, 203; Greeley, 147; Trumbull, 108; Brown, 98; Davis, 92½; Curtin, 62; Chase, 2½; Sumner, 1.

Gratz Brown Rises to Explain.

Governor B. Gratz Brown appeared on the platform.

The President—The gentleman recognized by the Chair is not a member of this Convention, but desires to make a personal explanation to the Convention. As the gentleman has been voted for by a large number of delegates as a candidate for the Presidency, the Chairman submits to the Convention whether or not leave should be granted him by unanimous consent. [Cries of "Leave!" "Leave!"]

The Chair—It is Governor Brown, of Missouri.

Hon. Gratz Brown then ascended the rostrum and was received with loud cheers. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Although a delegate to this Convention it has not been possible for me to meet with you until to-day, as I have been detained at home by official business. And now when I come in for the first time I find myself in an embarrassing position. Some of my good friends from my own State, and many from other States have done me the honor to cast their votes for me for the highest office in the gift of the nation. Now I do not disguise it from myself that this is worthy the pride and ambition of any man on the broad face of the globe, but also recognize the fact that the requisite abilities, culture, experience, age, and many qualities which my modesty forbids me to believe, and which my judgment convinces me I do not possess. I, therefore, after tendering to you, gentlemen, my thanks for the compliment which you have given me, desire to say in brief that I came to this Convention with no personal end, that I am animated sincerely and solely by the desire of victory in the great contest, [cheers] and that I want a man nominated who can carry the largest Republican vote in the nation, in defiance of the regular Grant organization, and that, in my judgment, that man is Horace Greeley.

This concluding declaration was scarcely ended before numerous delegates broke forth into uproarious plaudits. But as these dwindled toward silence a well defined concerted hiss crept through the building. As it began to make itself heard and felt, applause again took up its roll and drowned out the opposing utterance. This cadence dropping in force and loudness, the hisses, which had not ceased notwithstanding the tumult, again struck out on the ears and gave a new impulse to noisy demonstrative favoritism. The struggle continued for the space of nearly two minutes, when some delegates called for "Three cheers for Greeley," which being given with open-mouthed vehemence, brought the contest of approbation and disapprobation to a close.

The Effect of the Speech

was immediately seen in the following changes. A delegate from Missouri desired to change the vote of his State, thirty solid votes for Brown to be given to Greeley. [Loud cheers.]

Objection was made by a delegate to changing votes at this juncture. The President ruled that it was in order when the result of the vote had not been announced.

Several delegates here arose, whereupon the President decided explanation out of order.

New Jersey desired to change its vote. A delegate requested the vote as recorded be announced.

And considerable confusion and shouts of "No," "No," etc., the President at length made himself heard and remarked that he did not feel himself competent to stop the change of votes but suggested that, for the sake of harmony and order, it would be best to have the vote announced as it now stood and then proceed to the second ballot, which suggestion was received with cheers.

The Vote Announced.

The result of the first ballot was announced as follows: Whole number of votes, 714; necessary to a choice, 358. C. F. Adams, 203; David Davis, 92½; Gratz Brown, 95; Chase 2½; Trumbull, 110; Greeley, 160; Curtin, 62.

The Chair—No candidate having received a majority of all the votes, there has been no nomination.

A delegate—Is that the vote before or after the changes?

The President—It is after changes.

The Missouri Delegates Perplexed.

Delegates from Missouri asked leave for the delegation to withdraw for consultation.

The Missouri delegation having withdrawn from the Convention, the President relinquished the chair to Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana.

The Territorial Question Renewed.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Casey: That in accordance with Republican precedents, the delegates of Territories as well as the District of Columbia be allowed to vote on all questions of nomination before this Convention.

A delegate moved to lay it on the table, and several delegates rose to speak, but the President declared that the question was not debateable. On being put to the Convention it was carried with great applause.

Curtin's Name Withdrawn.

Col. McClure, of Pennsylvania, announced the name of A. J. Curtin as a candidate for the Presidency withdrawn. [Cheers.]

A Lull in the Storm.

A pause in the proceedings here took place, and Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee and Pennsylvania delegates more especially formed animated groups among the mass, discussing and conferring as to the candidate for whom votes should be cast on the forthcoming ballot, or ballots. All the aisles were filled with standing and excited delegates, and the informal discussion lasted nearly half an hour. During this official pause Susan B. Anthony, who had a seat upon the rostrum, came to the front to confer with the temporary Chairman. Her appearance was a signal for some cheering, and hissing.

Cassius M. Clay moved to reconsider the vote excluding Territories from participating in votes for candidates.

Fair Play Called For.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minnesota, moved that hereafter in casting the votes on call of the roll, after the vote shall be completed and the result announced, if any portion of the delegates desired to change their votes it shall involve the recalling of the roll anew. He desired no march to be stolen on delegations of honest men who desired to be true to their preferences.

The voice of the speaker was drowned in cries of "Sit down."

The Second Ballot.

The second call of the roll now commenced, and the change of Alabama to a solid vote for Greeley was received with loud applause; prolonged applause was also given at the change of Arkansas in favor of Greeley. The President announced the result of the second ballot as follows: Whole number of votes cast 714; necessary to a choice, 362. Adams, 243; Trumbull, 148; Davis, 75; Greeley, 242; Brown, 1; Chase 5. Following is the ballot in detail:

Detail of the second ballot. Alabama—Greeley, 18. Arkansas—Greeley, 10; Adams, 2. California—Greeley, 6; Davis, 6. Connecticut—Adams, 12. Delaware—Trumbull, 6. Florida—Davis, 6. Georgia—Greeley, 18; Adams, 2; Brown, 2. Illinois—Davis, 21; Trumbull, 21. Indiana—Adams, 9; Davis, 2; Trumbull, 16. Iowa—Adams, 10; Greeley, 6; Trumbull, 5; Davis 1. Kansas—Trumbull 10. Kentucky—Adams, 19; Greeley, 5. Louisiana—Greeley, 1; Adams, 4; Trumbull, 8. Maine, Adams, 14. Maryland—Davis, 10; Trumbull, 3; Adams, 3; Greeley, 1. Massachusetts—Trumbull, 6; Adams, 22. Michigan—Adams, 22. Minnesota, Trumbull, 9; Davis, 1. Mississippi—Trumbull, 8; Greeley, 8. Missouri—Trumbull, 16; Greeley, 10; Adams, 4. Nebraska—Greeley, 1; Trumbull, 5. Nevada—Greeley, 6. New Hampshire—Greeley, 8. New Jersey—Greeley, 13; Adams, 5. New York—Greeley, 65; Adams, 2; Trumbull, 1. North Carolina—Trumbull, 9; Greeley, 8; Davis, 3; Ohio—Adams, 42; Greeley, 2. Oregon—Greeley, 6. Pennsylvania—Chase, 1; Davis, 11; Greeley, 18; Adams, 26. Rhode Island—Adams, 8. South Carolina—Davis, 12; Trumbull, 2. Tennessee—Adams, 11; Trumbull, 9; Greeley, 1; Davis, 1. Texas—Greeley, 13; Adams, 3. Vermont—Greeley, 7; Adam, 1. Virginia—Greeley, 6; Adams, 2; Davis, 2; Trumbull, 14. West Virginia—Adams, 6; Greeley, 1; Davis, 3. Wisconsin—Trumbull, 12; Davis, 3.

The Third Ballot.

No choice being effected, the President directed the Secretary to proceed to a third ballot. The result was as follows: Adams, 264; Trumbull, 146; Davis, 44; Greeley, 258; Brown, 2.

The ballot in detail was: Alabama gave Greeley 18. Arkansas—Adams, 2; Greeley, 10. California—Greeley, 12. Connecticut—Adams, 12. Delaware—Trumbull, 6. Florida—Adams, 6. Georgia—Brown, 2; Adams, 2; Greeley, 18. Illinois—Trumbull, 21; Davis, 21. Indiana—Adams, 6; Greeley, 2; Trumbull, 16. Iowa—Adams, 10; Greeley, 8; Trumbull, 4. Kansas—Trumbull, 10. Kentucky—Adams, 19; Greeley, 5. Louisiana—Greeley, 2; Adams, 4; Trumbull, 8. Maine—Adams, 14. Indiana—Adams, 6; Greeley, 6; Trumbull, 4. Massachusetts—Adams, 22; Trumbull, 4. Michigan—Adams, 22. Minnesota—Trumbull, 9; Davis, 1. Mississippi—Greeley, 11; Adams, 5. Missouri—Trumbull, 13; Greeley, 12; Adams, 5. Nebraska—Greeley, 1; Trumbull, 5. Nevada—Greeley, 6. New Hampshire—Greeley, 8. New Jersey—Greeley, 13; Adams, 5. New York—Greeley, 65; Adams, 2; Trumbull, 1. North Carolina—Trumbull, 14; Greeley, 3; Adams, 3. Ohio—Adams, 43; Greeley, 2. Oregon—Greeley, 6. Pennsylvania—Trumbull, 1; Davis, 6; Greeley, 18; Adams, 31. Rhode Island—Adams, 8. South Carolina—Davis, 10; Trumbull, 2. Tennessee—Adams, 11; Trumbull, 9; Greeley 2. Texas—Greeley, 13; Adams, 3. Vermont—Greeley, 7; Adams, 1. Virginia—Davis, 1; Greeley, 4; Trumbull, 17. West Virginia—Adams, 7; Greeley, 2; Davis, 3. Wisconsin—Greeley, 2; Adams, 18.

The Fourth Ballot.

No candidate having received a sufficient number of votes, the Secretary was directed to proceed to the fourth ballot. The announcement that Illinois constantly gave 21 for Davis and 21 for Trumbull, was received with mingled cheers and marked derision. Maryland's vote of twelve for Adams, transferring its choice from Davis, was received with cheers. Michigan's entire vote as given for Adams called for another hearty cheer. Mississippi's division of votes from several candidates to Greeley and Adams was received with cheers. Missouri giving sixteen votes to Greeley called for cheers. New York, whose large vote was always listened to with interest, was detached for votes from Greeley to Adams, calling forth a hearty cheer from the friends of Adams. Virginia giving sixteen votes on this ballot to Trumbull seemed a surprise, an agreeable one to the freinds of Trumbull. The last State called on the roll was Wisconsin. Its solid vote of twenty for Adams was loudly cheered. Result of the ballot: Adams (cheers), 279; Trumbull, 141; Davis, 41; Greeley (cheers), 251; Brown, 2.

Ballot in detail: Alabama—Greeley, 18. Arkansas—Adams, 2; Greeley, 10. California—Greeley, 12. Connecticut—Adams, 12. Delaware—Trumbull, 6. Florida—Adams, 6. Georgia—Brown, 2; Adams, 2; Greeley, 18. Illinois—Davis, 21; Trumbull, 21. Indiana—Adams, 7; Greeley, 2; Trumbull, 14. Iowa—Adams, 16; Greeley, 6. Kansas—Trumbull, 10. Kentucky—Adams, 19; Greeley, 5. Louisiana—Greeley, 2; Adams, 4; Trumbull, 8. Maine—Adams, 16. Maryland—Adams, 13; Trumbull, 4. Massachusetts—Trumbull, 4; Adams, 22. Michigan—Adams, 22. Minnesota—Trumbull, 9; Davis, 1. Mississippi—Greeley, 8; Adams, 8. Missouri—Trumbull, 11; Greeley, 16; Adams, 3. Nebraska—Greeley, 1; Trumbull, 5. Nevada—Greeley, 6. New Hampshire—Greeley, 8. New Jersey—Greeley, 13; Adams, 5. New York—Greeley, 52; Adams, 3; Trumbull, 1. North Carolina—Greeley, 3; Trumbull, 17. Ohio—Adams, 42; Greeley, 2. Oregon—Greeley, 6. Pennsylvania—Trumbull, 2; Davis, 5; Adams, 32; Greeley, 17. Rhode Island—Adams, 8. South Carolina—Trumbull, 2; Davis, 12. Tennessee—Adams, 11; Trumbull, 10; Greeley, 1. Texas—Greeley, 13; Adams, 31. Vermont—Greeley, 7; Adams, 1. Virginia, Greeley, 4; Adams, 1; Trumbull, 16; Davis, 1. West Virginia—Adams, 2; Greeley, 6; Davis, 1; Trumbull, 1. Wisconsin—Adams, 20.

The Fifth Ballot.

The President announced as no candidate had received a majority of the votes, the Secretary would proceed to a fifth ballot, with the following result: Adams, 309; Trumbull, 91; Davis, 30; Greeley, 258; Brown, 2; Chase, 24.

Details of the ballot: Alabama—Greeley, 18. Arkansas—Greeley, 10; Adams, 2. California—Greeley, 12. Connecticut—Adams, 12. Delaware—Adams, 6. Florida—Adams, 6. Georgia—Greeley, 18; Adams, 2; Brown, 2. Illinois—Trumbull, 2; Davis, 21. Indiana—Adams, 11; Trumbull, 7; Greeley, 10. Iowa—Adams, 16; Greeley, 6. Kansas—Adams, 10. Kentucky—Adams, 19; Greeley, 5. Louisiana—Trumbull, 3; Adams, 5; Greeley, 6. Maine—Adams, 14. Maryland—Adams, 12; Trumbull, 4. Massachusetts—Trumbull, 4; Adams, 22. Michigan—Adams, 22. Minnesota—Trumbull, 9; Davis, 7. Mississippi—Adams, 5; Greeley, 8; Trumbull, 3. Missouri—Adams, 4; Greeley, 18; Trumbull, 8. Nebraska—Trumbull, 6. Nevada—Greeley, 6. New Hampshire—Greeley, 8. New Jersey—Greeley, 13; Adams, 5. New York—Greeley, 62; Adams, 5; Trumbull, 1. North Carolina—Greeley, 5; Adams, 5; Trumbull, 7; Davis, 3. Ohio—Adams, 42; Greeley, 2. Oregon—Greeley, 6. Pennsylvania—Trumbull, 1; Davis, 4; Greeley, 18; Adams, 32; Chase, 1. Rhode Island—Adams, 8. South Carolina—Chase, 14. Tennessee—Adams, 12; Trumbull, 9; Greeley, 1. Texas—Greeley, 13; Adams, 3. Vermont—Adams, 4; Greeley, 4. Virginia—Adams, 1; Greeley, 4; Trumbull, 8; Chase, 9. West Virginia—Adams, 6; Greeley, 3; Davis, 1. Wisconsin—Adams, 18; Greeley, 2.

Wanted to Take Rest.

A delegate moved that a recess of twenty minutes be taken. [Loud cries of "no," "no," and great confusion.]

A delegate moved the Convention should not adjourn till the nominations of President and Vice President were completed. [Cheers.]

The President (*sotto voce*) asked a delegate who was close to the rostrum to withdraw that motion, inasmuch as the Convention would be likely to do so anyhow.

The Sixth Ballot.

Amid much excitement and confusion the Secretary again began the call of States for the sixth ballot. As the call proceeded, and as one State after an other increased the votes for Greeley, wild cheers and shouting interrupted the proceedings. When the vote of Indiana, nineteen for Greeley, was announced, the cheers were overwhelming, the delegation from State and many others rising to their feet and swinging their hats with the greatest enthusiasm. When the call of States was finished, it was announced that the Illinois delegation was absent, not having cast their vote. Without the vote of Illinois the vote stood: Greeley, 318; Adams, 293.

The Chairman of the Missouri delegation announced the change of two votes from Trumbull to Adams.

Illinois on reappearing cast twenty-seven votes for Adams, which was received with the tumultuous cheering and swinging of hats that greeted previous votes Greeley had received.

Indescribable Confusion.

After order had been restored Illinois added fourteen votes to Greeley and one to Trumbull. Words are inadequate to describe the scene of confusion that here occurred. All order ceased. The President hammered the map of the United States on the desk with a gavel without avail. There was a general intermingling of delegations in what may be called intermixed conglomeration of confusion. Men gathered in groups, gesticulating violently and voicing their thoughts in the loudest demonstrative tones. Occasional cheers interrupted the order. The Chairman's mallet kept going at short intervals unavailingly. A storm of hisses finally brought the Convention into comparative quietude, whereupon several delegates simultaneously attempted to address the Chair. At once there was another relapse into temporary confusion, chairmen of delegations having to force their way to the front in order to secure recognition from the Chair and to be heard by the Secretary in announcing changes of votes.

Pennsylvania Decided the Ballot.

Pennsylvania finally got her's changed into six votes for Davis and fifty for Greeley, which secured the nomination of Greeley. Then confusion and tumult reigned supreme for some minutes. The vote of Indiana was changed to four votes for Adams and twenty-seven for Greeley. Cassius M. Clay, after a desperate effort, announced a change of one vote from Adams to Greeley. Minnesota desired to have her entire vote cast for Greeley. Pennsylvania the same way. Vermont made a solid change of its vote to Greeley. Mr. Clay finally got in another change for that old obstinate State of Kentucky to one for Adams and twenty-three for Greeley. Confusion and cheering were now so great that the chairman of delegations found it necessary to crowd up to the stand in order to be recognized. Illinois changed her vote announcing that her entire vote was for Horace Greeley. At this a delegate from Illinois got the floor and protested against this announcement as his vote was for Trumbull.

The Result Announced—Greeley Nominated.

The Chair announced that the Secretaries were not able to keep the record of changes and proposed to read the vote as first given and give an opportunity for each State to make changes. Agreed to, and the following results were announced: The names of Trumbull and Davis were withdrawn. Greeley received 482 votes. [Great cheers.]

A voice—I move to make the nomination of Mr. Greeley unanimous. [Cries of "no," "no."]

The motion was finally put. While there was a loud and general aye, there were a great many nays and cheers, and the Chair decided it was not unanimous. It was decided, however, that Horace

Continued on the Fourth Page.

OUR HOTELS.

The Central of Allegheny—A First-Clas Houses—Its Popularity with the Traveling Public.

We are not behind other cities in the matter of hotel accommodations, but among our many good houses, there is no one that meets the requirements of the traveling public more fully than the Allegheny Central. This house, which is first-class in all its appointments, is pleasantly located on the corner of Federal street and Park Way, in the business center of Allegheny, and on the line of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway. Visitors to our city, whether coming for pleasure or business, should avail themselves of the opportunity of escaping the soot and dust, so disagreeable to strangers, by stopping at the Allegheny Central. The Central has seventy-eight rooms, many of them elegantly furnished. Guests will find on the tables every delicacy of the season. Messrs. Miller, McCullough & Co., the proprietors do everything in their power to add to the enjoyment and comfort of their guests.

The Invalid—A Pen Picture.

See her palid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her lithe form and pleasing disposition carried cheerfulness into their ranks. Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But, alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by consumption. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and song is feeble, husky and supplanted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortuous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart cannot propel the thin scanty blood with force. Must we lose her while yet in her teens? Companions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! There is relief! We can stay this destroyer of our happiness and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength falters yet but is gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her. Sold by all first class Druggists everywhere. 582.

ONE DOLLAR for a large mirror, with a solid walnut frame, at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

The Great Pianos of the Age.

The reputation of the Mellor & Hoene Pianos is now firmly established in this city and vicinity, and after having been tested by members of the musical profession and the public generally, they are unhesitatingly pronounced perfect in tone, mechanism and workmanship. The characteristics of the Mellor & Hoene Pianos, in every variety of finish, are a rich, singing quality of tone, immense power, perfect evenness throughout the scale, a facile action and a durability to withstand the most severe tests. The Mellor & Hoene Pianos are made to last. The material used in every part is thoroughly seasoned and of the very best quality. No part is slighted. Every part inside and outside is faithfully and thoroughly made, so that it will bear the most minute examination. The Mellor & Hoene Pianos are all furnished with the latest and best improvements, as the overstrung bass, full iron frame, with wooden bearings, improved action, agraffe attachment, &c. We intend that every Mellor & Hoene Piano shall be equal to its high reputation, satisfied that a good article is a certain recommendation and our very best friend, as it will always sound our praises. Every Piano is thoroughly warranted.

Prices as low as is consistent with good, honest work. Mellor & Hoene, 53 Fifth avenue.

HANDSOME VASES, toilette setts, Parian marble figures and busts, new lot just received at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Family Bibles.

We take pleasure in announcing to-day that J. R. Weldin & Co. have just opened three cases containing the largest and most elegant assortment of Family and Pulpit Bibles ever before shown in this city.

They are bound in rich Turkey morocco, in fifty different styles, fine extra gilt clasps, chased edges, etc. The type of every edition is *clear and distinct*, illustrations clear and *fresh*, many of them selected from the original pictures of Gustave Dore, the renowned artist. They have also the *Photographic Bible*, which presents the most perfect and beautiful plan of preserving the family portraits, in conjunction with the births, deaths, &c. Persons wishing such an article should go early, as the choice patterns are always selected first.

TWO DOLLARS for a set of solid gold studs, new styles of jewelry; richly decorated vases, fine assortment of silk fans and a number of other useful articles at Evans's Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

The "Babcock" Saves the Steamboat Georginna at Baltimore, Md.

OFFICE POTOMAC STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
No. 138 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.,
March 28, 1872.

The fire on the steamboat Georgiana was put out with the Babcock Extinguisher belonging to the boat. The fire originated among the freight in some jute, when the boat was near Sandy Point, Chesapeake bay. Fire had obtained good headway when three Babcock Extinguishers opened upon it, and put it out at once. This was accomplished in a very few minutes after the fire was discovered. The "Babcocks" proved to be just what we needed.

A. B. FIELDS, Captain.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for your choice of a large assortment of shells, sleeve buttons, initial paper, pocket-knives, pipes, razor straps, memorandum books, Parisian and Bohemian vases, &c., &c., at the Department store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Y. M. C. A.

Rev. A. J. Rowland will deliver a sermon to Young Men in the First Baptist Church, (Fourth avenue above Grant street,) Pittsburgh, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: "The Duty of Young Men to Become Rich." All are cordially invited to attend.

FANS, portmonnaies, pocket-books, albums, walnut frames, hat racks, shell pin cushins, dolls, and the largest assortment of all kinds of jewelry in the city. Bohemian and Parisan vases in the fifty-cent department at Evans' 59 Fifth avenue.

A SOLID Walnut Picture Frame, Parian Vases, Pitchers, box of paper Collars, Fans, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c., in the 10c. department, at Evans', 59 Fifth avenue.

Liabilities of Endorser,

this morning's lecture at the Iron City College.

BUSINESS MEN, call and see the new clip and file; it binds instantaneously. J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

DOLLY VARDEN Jewelry, a large assortment of new designs, and thousands of other new and attractive goods, just received at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

A LARGE lot of sun umbrellas just received, and hundreds of other useful articles in the fifty cent department at Evans' 59 Fifth avenue.

LOVERS OF OUT-DOOR SPORTS, call at Weldin & Co.'s and buy a set of their new style croquet.

One Per Cent. Discount

Allowed on all bills paid within ten days from date of invoice—sugar, syrup, flour, &c. &c., included by T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh. tf

WE understand that the Young Men's Christain Association of this city intend holding a Laymen's Institute at their rooms, on the evenings of the 16th, 17th and 18th of May at which the various methods of Christain work of laymen will be discussed.

NOW is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this "delicious beverage," Pier Dannals & Co.'s cream ale. TThs.

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other.

FINE specimens of Buffalo Head, said to have been shot by Alexis, to be seen in the window at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

USE T. C. JENKINS's roast coffee. tf

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOOK FINISHER—FIRST CLASS Book Finisher by Stevenson & Foster, Blank Book Makers and Printers, No. 84 Third avenue.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework for a small family. Apply at 97 Roberts street: must come recommended.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country: Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—STAMMERERS TO KNOW that they can be positively and permanently cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. DR. ROCKWELL, St. James Hotel. TDS

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—20 COAL Miners can find employment; good wages; works running. Inquire of P. L. GRIM, New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—MINERS—50 ORE AND Coal Miners immediately, at Sligo Furnace, Clarion county, Pa. Apply to F. D. TAYLOR, Mining Engineer, 79 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH—IMMEDIATELY, a Blacksmith for Iron Homes. To one that understands his business a steady job and good wages. Address AKRON HAME COMPANY, Akron, Ohio.

WANTED—ROOMS—NEAR OR ON the Park in Allegheny, or one to three miles in the country. If in Allegheny, with or without board; if in the country, breakfast, supper and stable room for a horse. A. B. OCTAVIUS, Central Hotel, city.

WANTED—FOREMAN—TO TAKE charge of a Blacksmith Shop of twenty-five forges. Railway work a specialty. Must be a thoroughly competent mechanic; also good business qualifications and experience. No others need apply. Address with reference Box 3, Commercial Office.

WANTED—PARTNER—ACTIVE OR silent—with ten thousand dollars to buy half interest in a highly profitable and first class retail mercantile business, established seven years. Sales last year sixty thousand dollars. Address BOX O, Pittsburgh Commercial.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO'S, 58 Smithfield street. s

FOR SALE—FIFTY SECOND-HAND Boilers of all sizes, Flue, Cylinder and Tubular. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Railroad, Allegheny city, Pa. MThstf

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—A limited number of shares can be had in one of the best paying Iron and Steel Works in the country. Address Iron and Steel, at this office.

FOR SALE—GOLDEN WEDDING AND Family Circle Whisky, free or in bond; all ages, to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—DOBSON'S IMPROVED No. 2 Scroll Saws, making from 1,000 to 1,200 revolutions per minute. Fully warranted to give satisfaction. Price $110. M. B. COCHRAN, 113 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Fixtures the best in the city. Apply for further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—TWO SLIDE VALVE ENGINES, each 20 inches cylinder and 40 inches stroke, set on solid box bed plates; also, 1 Steamboat Doctor Pump, all in good order. Address Shenango Furnace Company, West Middlesex, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING Site in Twelfth ward. Size 264 by 120 feet, bounded by Twenty-second street, Railroad street, Smallman street and O'Hara alley. Inquire on premises, or of E. DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street.

FOR SALE—50,000 POUNDS S. C. Hams, 30,000 pounds S. C. Shoulders, 50,000 pounds Bacon Shoulders. Also, Dried Beef, Breakfast Bacon, Ribbed and Clear Sides, all fresh from smoke house, and for sale by REESE OWENS, 21 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—POTTERY—STONEWARE Pottery, situated at Apollo, on Western Pennsylvania Railroad, forty miles east of Pittsburgh, doing a good business, with no opposition. The proprietor wishes to dispose of the Works within two weeks. Satisfactory reasons given. Address THOMAS JOHNSTON, Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Building Lots, 20x100 feet each, fronting on a 40 foot street, and running back to an alley, situate in Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh. Also, one Lot situate on Fiftieth street, Seventeenth ward, all of which will be sold low. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE STOCK, Lease, Good Will and Fixtures of the Wholesale Grocery and Liquor Business lately conducted by William Miller & Co., and formerly by Miller & Ricketson, at No. 221 and 223 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Apply upon the premises, or by letter, to FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Administrator of Estate of Wm. Miller, deceased, 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, the Iron City Agricultural Works, 49 and 51 Ferry street, Pittsburgh, together with a lot of manufactured articles, such as Wood Vises, Churn Powers, Mowing Machines, Cutting Boxes, Bee Hives, Bed Bottoms, &c., &c. I will sell the Machinery and give a Lease of the Building, or will sell both or will exchange for other property. Will sell two Iron Lathes and Drills separate, as I am engaged in other business and cannot give this my attention. For further information call at the Works, or address me at Allegheny city, Pa. T. L. BIRCH.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND Floor, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge. Good business location. tf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOM—SECOND Story Front, on Forty-fourth street, suitable for a Sleeping Room. Inquire at City Engineer's Office.

FOR RENT—ON THIRD FLOOR, TWO Rooms suitable for Offices or Sleeping Rooms in M. and M. Insurance Co's Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A DWELLING House of 5 Rooms, Attic and good dry Cellar, on Center avenue, is for rent. House is in good order. Rent reasonable. Will sell Hall and Parlor Carpets, Brussels, as good as new, if desired. Address Box M, this office, or call at No. 154 Center avenue.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE Dwelling, No. 162 Sheffield street, Allegheny, containing Nine Rooms, Bath Room, Stationary Wash Stands, Marble Mantles, Hot and Cold Water, with all other modern improvements. Inquire of Frazier Brothers, 158 Pennsylvania avenu Ohio avenue, Allegheny

DIVIDENDS.

☞ IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free of United States tax, to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst.

GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1872.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE — WESTERN DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE ASSOCIATION.—There will be a Meeting of the Members of the Association held at the St. Charles Hotel, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 4th, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the Annual Reunion at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 15th of this month. A full attendance is requested. By order of the

CHAIRMAN.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE MONONGAHELA WATER CO.—The Stockholders are invited to meet at the Company's Office, 2,124 Carson street, East Birmingham, to elect a President and Managers for the ensuing year, on TUESDAY, May 7th, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.

E. MOYE, Secretary.

EAST BIRMINGHAM, April 22, 1872.

CANDIDATES.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY—

J. D. RAMSEY,

SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. s

☞ FOR CLERK OF COURTS—

JOSEPH R. OXLEY,

ALLEGHENY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, which meets May 28.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—

JOHN ESPY,

OF UPPER ST. CLAIR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

☞ FOR COUNTY RECORDER—

R. J. RICHARDSON,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY—

JOHN GILFILLAN,

UPPER ST. CLAIR.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

☞ FOR SHERIFF—

RICHARD H. FIFE,

OF SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR RECORDER—

JOHN F. HUNTER,

Late 155th Regiment P. V., subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

☞ FOR SHERIFF—

JOHN A. WATSON,

OF ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, Fourth Precinct,

Late Private Co. D, 79th Regiment, P. V., will be a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Ode to Horace.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS,
SHIRTS, SHIRTS.

Patent Fashioned Drawers,
Summer Underwear,
Collars and Cuffs,
Gent's Hosiery.

LEADING STYLES OF
NECK WEAR,
Handkerchiefs and Suspenders,
AT
PUTNAM'S
Gent's Furnishing Depot,
72
FIFTH AVENUE.

☞ PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.

NEW ENGLISH PICKLES,

Received by the last steamer from Crosse & Blackwell, London.

GIRKINS, PICCALILLI,
CHOW-CHOW, WALNUTS,
MIXED PICKLES, CAULIFLOWER,
PICKLED ONIONS,
ENGLISH SALAD SAUCE.

D. M. Jenkins,
20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

NEW LAW PUBLICATIONS.

Kerr on Fraud and Mistake. American Notes	$6 00
Langdell's Leading Cases on Contracts	7 50
Bliss on the Law of Life Insurance	7 50
Kerr on Injunctions in Equity	7 50
Hilliard on the Law of Contracts, 2 vols	12 00
American Leading Cases. Revised Ed., 2 vols	15 00
Redfield & Bigelow's Leading Cases on Bills	7 50
Cooley's Constitutional Limitations	7 50
Washburn's Lectures on the Study of Law	5 50
Potter's Dwarris on Statutes	7 50
Scott on the Law of Pennsylvania	7 50
Perry on Trusts and Awards	7 50
Herrmann on Estoppel	6 50
Daniell's Chancery Practice and Pleadings, 3 vols	22 50
Redfield on Wills. New Ed., 3 vols	22 50
Redfield's Railway Law	7 50
Ramon Facts	5 00
Ram's Science of Legal Judgment	3 00

Subscription received for the American Law Review, State Reports, and Mitchell's New Digest of Reports. Legal Blanks and Stationery.

Catalogues and Circulars sent on application, and orders by mail promptly attended to.

All the leading Law Books on hand furnished by

JAS. B. DODGE,
LAW BOOKSELLER,
89 FIFTH AVENUE.
[5 Doors above Smithfield.]

8tth

BUILDING LOT,
50 BY 77,
Grant Avenue, Allegheny,
AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, May 9th, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, that fine Building Lot on the corner of Grant avenue and Park street, between Ridge avenue and Rebecca street, having a frontage of 50 feet on Grant avenue and 77 feet on Park street. A small Frame House of three rooms is now on the Lot.

This is, prospectively, a very fine location for good residence. Look at it.

TERMS: $1,500 cash, balance in two years.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

Printers' Supplies.

CONSISTING IN PART OF
Cases, Cabinets, Stands,
Lead Cutters,
Mallets, Planers, Quoins,
Wooden Furniture, all sizes,
Tapes, Roller Felt,
Blankets, &c., &c.

For Sale at New York Prices,
BY
A. C. BAKEWELL & CO.,
75 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

GEO. LYLE. C. R. BARCHFELD. J. M. McCANCE

Lyle, Barchfeld & McCance,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Saddlery and Carriage,
HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,
NO. 107 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front, Pittsburgh,
SUCCESSOR TO T. C. JENKINS & BRO.
Groceries,
Flour, Fish,
Roast Coffee, &c.
Complete Line of General Merchandise.

FOR RENT—
Warehouse, 271 Liberty Street,
Now occupied by Wm. M. Gormley, Esq. Inquire of
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
1ptf 231 LIBERTY STREET.

To Contractors and Builders

Sealed proposals for the purchase of the old, and the erection of a new church edifice, at Candor, near Bulger Station on the Pan Handle Road, will be received until

12 M., on the 25th of May, 1872.

Plans may be seen with Barr & Moser, Pittsburgh, on the 11th and 13th of May, and until the 25th at Candor. Any or all bids may be rejected. Address J. N. McDONALD, McDonald Station, T. B. ROBBINS, Midway, or the undersigned at Candor, Pa.

By order of Building Committee of "Raccoon Church."
J. MURRAY CLARK, Secretary.

Never Use the Knife.

DRS. KLINE AND LINDLEY, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and DR. BORRAND, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., will cure all descriptions of CANCERS, TUMORS and ULCERS.

No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.

GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.

For particulars address either of the above. MWF

HALL'S
SAFES
IN THE
GREAT FIRE!

Below will be found a partial list of Prominent Business Houses who had our Safes in use during the Chicago fire, and have given voluntary testimony as to their reliability. Original signatures can be seen at our principal office:

(COPY.)

CHICAGO, October 17, 1872.

Hall's Safe and Lock Co.:

Gents—We the undersigned having had your Safes in use during the terrible fire of October 8th and 9th, wish to add our testimony to the already high reputation of your work.

In a fire so unprecedented for long continued and intense heat, it is a sufficiently high compliment to your Safes to say they brought their contents out in good condition, notwithstanding the fact that in many cases they lay roasting in the burning debris for over a week. As they have been tried and not found wanting, we take pleasure in recommending them to all who may be in want of Fire-Proof Safes.

(SIGNED)

Keith Brothers,
J. W. Stearns & Sons,
Wells, French & Co.,
Massachusetts Life Ins. Co.,
Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co.,
S. N. Wilcox,
Asbury Life Ins. Co.,
M. P. Stone & Co.,
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer,
Isaac G. Lombard,
J. B. Mayo & Co.,
A. Frisbie & Son,
A. B. Van Cott & Co.,
J. M. Marshall,
T. A. McLelland,
Canoll & Thorne,
M. S. Benedict,
H. M. Staley & Co.,
Deane & Cahill,
A. E. Swift & Co.,
Esmay Simmons & Co.,
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Its adoption by the United States Government, by CHIEF ENGINEERS and MASTER BUILDERS OF RAILROADS, by ARCHITECTS and others of the highest mechanical judgment and skill, is sufficient guarantee of its rendering unbounded satisfaction for its superiority of merit and worth. The sheets are eight feet long and two feet wide, from centers of Fastenings, presenting an exposed surface of sixteen square feet. Each Sheet is

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REFERRED TO:

OHIO.

OFFICE OF VULCAN ROLLING MILL AND TUBE WORKS,
CINCINNATI, February 5, 1872.

W. S. BELT: Your Patent Sheet Iron Roofing Covering on our Rolling Mill gives us perfect satisfaction. We have applied it on Purlins without sheeting. It is far superior and cheaper than corrugated iron, as the same gauge and weight of metal in your Roofing covers fully 25 per cent. more surface than corrugated iron roofing. We applied it ourselves with great ease and wonderful rapidity, and find it perfectly water-proof, and consider it the cheapest and best iron roofing we have ever used. Respectfully yours,

EVANS, CLIFTON & CO.

OFFICE NILES TOOL WORKS, CINCINNATI, August 12, 1871.

W. S. BELT—Dear Sir: We have covered our new building, just erected at Hamilton, with your Patent Iron Roofing, using over 500 squares. It has decidedly a very beautiful appearance. We had the matter of Roofing a long time under advisement, and have every reason to feel highly pleased at our selection of yours.

Very truly, NILES TOOL WORKS, GRAFF, GRAY & GORDON.

LITTLE MIAMI ELEVATOR CO.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
L. F. TAYLOR & CO.	Harrison, Ohio.
W. & J. CAMPBELL	Harrison, Ohio.
EDWARD KNAPP	Ravenna, Ohio.
FORSYTH, NUTT & CO.	Sydney, Ohio.
WILLIAM MORTON	Middletown, Ohio.

MISSOURI.

OFFICE OF GEN'L. MANAGER MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS R. R.,
SEDALIA, MISSOURI, February 2, 1872.

W. S. BELT: I am in receipt of your favor of the 30th ult. The Roofing bought of you has been put upon our new depot at Parsons, and would say that our Master Builder is very much pleased therewith, and thinks it a desirable article, and one that we should adopt, so far as possible, on buildings to be hereafter erected by us.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. S. STEVENS, General Manager.

LEBANON, MISSOURI, April 4, 1872.

W. S. BELT: I have applied your Roofing on a number of our finest Dwellings here. Its appearance is greatly admired, and with me, has fully established every merit claimed for it, rendering entire satisfaction, and as you mention, is easy and rapid of application, by any ordinary mechanic. Respectfully, yours,

F. A. BRADSHAW, Architect and Builder.

MICHIGAN.

SAGANAW CITY, MICH., April 4, 1872.

W. S. BELT—DEAR SIR: The Roofing we purchased of you, has given us entire satisfaction. It is very much admired and appreciated here for its excellence and ease of application, by any ordinary mechanic. And have no doubt it will be extensively used in this section. Very respectfully, yours,

SWIFT & LOCKWOOD.

BURNHAM & STILL	Saganaw City.
BERNARD & BENDER	Saganaw City.
LATHROP, JONES & CO.	Saganaw City.
CHAS. MERRILL & CO.	East Saganaw.
J. W. BARTOW	East Saganaw.
HAY BUTMAN & CO.	Bay City.
JOHN McGRAW & CO.	Bay City.
SAML. CARPENTER	Flint, Michigan.
BEARDSLEE, GILLIES & CO.	Flint, Michigan.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, February 15, 1872.

W. S. BELT—Dear Sir: In regard to your Roofing. I am well pleased with it. The principle is good, and for the interior of the country I would PREFER IT ABOVE ALL OTHERS. You may refer to me whenever it may be any advantage, and in fact have already recommended your Roofing to several of my acquaintances, contemplating building. And I think you will find a good demand for it from this section.

Yours truly,

M. QUIN, President "Texas Cotton Press Company."

GALVESTON, TEXAS, February 9, 1872.

W. S. BELT—Dear Sir: I am satisfied your Roofing will sooner or later TAKE THE PLACE OF TIN HERE, if not all other metals.

B. S. PARSONS.

TEXAS COTTON PRESS COMPANY (1,000 squares).

TENNESSEE.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, July 5, 1871.

W. S. BELT, Esq., Nos. 56 and 58 East Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio—Dear Sir: I desire to indorse the sound judgment of Major T. J. Carlisle, the Purchasing Agent of this Company, in selecting your "Crimped Edge Iron Roofing" in preference to all other varieties of iron roofing examined by him. I find it is not only handsome, but as easily put on as shingles, by any ordinary mechanic, and when finished is the best roofing we have ever used.

Very truly yours,

J. C. STANTON, General Superintendent.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, February 22, 1872.

W. S. BELT—Dear Sir: We are much pleased with your Roofing, and consider it the best in the city. It is much admired by all who have seen it. We expect you will sell considerable here this season to cover cotton sheds, etc.

Yours truly,

ELLIS & DAMON.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GREENSBORO', N. C., March 20, 1872.

W. S. BELT—Friend: I purchased of you last fall fifty squares of your valuable Roofing, and have it in use, and can, without exaggeration, safely assert it is the best Roofing I ever saw, taking into consideration everything. It is cheap and good, and I take pleasure in recommending it here.

Respectfully,

D. W. C. BENBOW.

ILLINOIS.

WILLIAMS & ORTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STERLING, ILLINOIS, December 26, 1871.

W. S. BELT: We consider your Roof as good as any in the market, and are perfectly satisfied with it.

Yours truly

WILLIAMS & ORTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS, (over 600 squares)	Sterling, Illinois.

KENTUCKY.

WARSAW, KENTUCKY, February 13, 1872.

W. S. BELT: Your Roofing is just the thing for which it is designed. I am well pleased with it, and do not think it can be excelled.

Respectfully yours,

D. P. GINN.

KENTUCKY ROLLING MILL COMPANY	Louisville, Ky.
E. HOBBS & CO.	Warsaw, Ky.
D. H. HICKEY	Georgetown, Ky.

MISSISSIPPI.

KOSCIUSKO, MISS., February 14, 1872.

W. S. BELT: We are much pleased with your patent Roofing and think it will be largely patronized as soon as it becomes generally known.

Yours, etc.,

MEEK & MEEK.

E. C. YOUNG	Durant, Miss.
S. H. HOLLINGSWORTH	Kosciusko, Miss.
G. A. PALM	Holly Spsings, Miss.
H. C. GOODRICH	Columbus, Miss.

MARYLAND.

WATSON & OTTO	Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE PAGE & CO.	Baltimore, Md.
R. K. HAWLEY & CO.	Baltimore, Md.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MILLS & CO.	Pittsburgh, Pa.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, (depot covered).

SEATH & HAGER	Terre Haute, Ind.
OHIO FALLS IRON WORKS, (400 squares)	New Albany, Ind.

IOWA.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

NEBRASKA.

IRWIN & ELLIS	Omaha, Neb.

MINNESOTA.

P. MORRISON	St. Peter, Minn.
HERSEY, BEAN & CO.	Stillwater, Minn.

GEORGIA.

OFFICE OF JEWELL'S COTTON MILLS,
MAYFIELD, GA., April 3, 1872.

W. S. BELT: I will cheerfully recommend your Roofing. Please send me 45 squares to cover my Factory.

Very respectfully,

D. A. JEWELL.

L. S. BURNS	St. Mary's, Ga.

ARKANSAS.

CAMDEN, ARK., December 2, 1871.

W. S. BELT: Your Roofing is quite satisfactory. That on our factory is much admired.

Respectfully yours,

MERRILL & McGILL.

DELAWARE.

LOBDELL CAR WHEEL COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, DEL., January 17, 1872.

W. S. BELT: Yours of the 13th just received. We like the roof which we have put on, and think that others will adopt it.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. G. LOBDELL, President.

ALABAMA.

A. HAMILTON, "Architect and Builder"	Athens, Ala.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARSONS, APPLETON & CO.	Charleston, W. Va.
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT QUARTERS, Fort "D. A. Russell" (over 1,000 squares).

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W. S. BELT,
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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

COLONEL COOPER'S rejoinder to Mr. ATKINSON on the Steel question will be found in another column. Like all the writings of this gentleman it is an intelligent and trenchant handling of his subject. It is to be observed that while Mr. COOPER was in Washington assisting by his counsel and efforts to secure protection for American industry, Mr. ATKINSON was in Cincinnati engaged in an effort to betray it into the hands of foreign monopolists.

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT has achieved another victory. We have already referred to the passage in the House of a bill allowing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, running in connection with and under the management of the Pennsylvania Central, to erect a suitable depot in Washington. The bill has for several weeks been under consideration by the Senate Committee of the District of Columbia, during which period Mr. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a large number of other persons opposed to its passage, have been heard by the committee. It has been agreed, however, to report the bill without amendment, which is a pretty good indication that it will pass without difficulty. The traveling public will undoubtedly appreciate the benefits which the passage of the bill will confer. Baltimore is a thrifty and enterprising city, but there is no reason in the world why it should continue to be a toll-gate to the National Capital.

MISANTHROPIC TIMON, of Athens, said it was gold alone that could "solder close impossibilities, and make them kiss." Had he lived in our time and country he would have discovered that there are other elements and agencies as powerful and miraculous in their operations as money itself. The strange, motley, incongruous character of the gathering at Cincinnati has been repeatedly adverted to; but perhaps the most amazing feature of the whole matter is the political conjunction of SAMUEL BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*, with DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New York. The first named of these gentlemen some time ago wrote a pamphlet concerning the other, in which his actions were described as being pretty nearly everything which reputable and upright public men would vastly prefer that theirs should not be. Nor is there any question that Mr. BOWLES was thoroughly honest and sincere in his tremendous arraignment of the counsel of the Erie Railroad Company, nor any room to doubt the genuiness of his evident belief that any movement with which that eminent legal authority was connected, ought to be suspected from the outset. And now these bitter foes are sweetest friends: "Two souls with but a single thought; two hearts that beat as one." It is wonderful. We are satisfied that SHAKSPEARE did not violate the eternal proprieties by failing to marry MIRANDA to CALIBAN.

OTHER events and circumstances, more nearly affecting the interests of this country, have for some time past cast the "Old Catholic" movement of the great German Professor, DOLLINGER, comparatively into the background. But it appears as if the prediction we made at the inception of the movement—that it would eventually carry its author far beyond the utmost point to which he then intended to go—is being strictly fulfilled. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* states that, in the concluding lectures of his historical *Collegium* at the University of Munich, Dr. DOLLINGER altogether abandoned his former cautious standpoint, and aimed his shafts, not against the individual acts of the present Pope, but against the Papacy itself, which he declared to be based "upon an audacious falsification of Biblical history," adding—"a forgery in its very outset, it has during the long years of its existence exercised a pernicious influence upon Church and State alike." He further declared his conviction that the German Catholics would some day join their Protestant compatriots, and establish an undivided National Church, extending from the borders of Russia to the confines of France. These lectures are said to have created a profound sensation, as, indeed, may readily be imagined. It is not likely that LUTHER, when he first revolted, intended to burn his ships; but he destroyed them, nevertheless. And now another reformer has rendered retreat impossible. It is in this way that humanity progresses.

THE principle of minority or proportional representation is, we observe, being agitated in Great Britain. A bill for the redistribution of seats and the correction of the inequalities of Parliamentary representation, has just been introduced into the English House of Commons, which completely readjusts electoral districts throughout the United Kingdom. The nature of the measure may be inferred from its preamble, which declares it to be right and expedient that members should be elected in such a manner as to represent the opinions of all the electors, in proportion to the prevalence of such opinions, as far as possible. The number of members returned by each "constituency," into sixty-nine of which, returning four hundred and ninety-three members, the kingdom is divided by the bill, is to be graduated in proportion to the population from time to time, the constituencies being readjusted after each decennial census. Each elector is authorized to designate two or more candidates, and can require that his vote shall be transferred from the candidate first named on his paper to each of those following in succession, in the event of its not being required to be used for the return of any prior candidate. These are the principal provisions of this somewhat remarkable proposal, which cannot fail to open up in that country another field of political agitation, and which may be regarded as the first notable attempt at solving one of the most pressing English political problems of the day.

A CALL has been issued, we observe, for a State Convention of the colored men of Maryland, for the purpose of discussing political matters, inaugurating a system of action for the coming campaign, and devising measures looking to the improvement of their condition and the more adequate instruction of their children. These objects, particularly the latter of them, are commendable and worthy of all consideration; but it is sincerely to be hoped that our colored fellow-citizens will not fall into the error—as, judging from the number of Conventions already held and yet to be held in various parts of the country, there would seem to be some danger of their doing—of adopting any exclusive or separate line of action concerning public affairs. Conventions, however well intended or conducted, will be found to be of very little practical benefit to them; nor can we think it wise to endeavor to perpetuate in their organizations those race-distinctions which existed before their enfranchisement. Let them rest assured that the great party which has brought them thus far up out of the house of bondage will not be neglectful either of their rights or their interests. The success of the Republican party means the permanency of what has already been obtained for them; the defeat of the party means its possible loss and ruin. The present political duty of the colored people is to be content with their citizenship to eschew separate organization, and to act and vote with and for those who stand for their physical, moral and intellectual improvement.

AS A specimen of the utterly reckless unveracities to which some free traders are in the habit of resorting to bolster up their theories of political economy, the speech of Congressmon READ, of Kentucky, delivered in the House a few days ago, may be noted in point. Referring to the manufacturing enterprise of Massachusetts, and to the claims of its operative classes on the score of intelligence, education and comfortable circumstances, he said the real picture was totally different from the assumed one, and that under the present protective system the manufacturers of that State were grinding the operatives, both men and women, to powder; the wages of laborers being "so meager and insufficient as not to afford the actual necessaries of life; hundreds and thousands being broken down in consequence of insufficient food and clothing, who are now begging their bread, fit inmates for some almshouse or charitable institution." How completely devoid of truth these statements are, may be inferred from the fact that the working classes of Massachusetts have on deposit in the various Savings Banks of that State, exclusive of money invested in other directions, upwards of a hundred and sixty-three millions of dollars; and that the same classes in the remaining New England States have more than a hundred millions of dollars invested in institutions of a similar character. The treasurer of one of the Lawrence, Massachusetts, Savings Banks, recently testified that the laboring classes of that community were the owners of over ninety per cent. of the entire deposits of the bank; "mill people, mechanics, gardeners, teamsters, common laborers, etc.," being embraced in that designation. It is further established by statistics that one-quarter of the entire population of the State, including women and children, save money and invest it in this way. In the manufacturing town of Fall River it is shown that in twenty-four days of this year 2,383 laboring men and women—known to be such—one in twelve of the entire population of the city, deposited in savings banks an average of forty dollars each—more than half of all that the banks received during that period. It is also stated, on the authority of those who have investigated the subject, that two-thirds of all the real estate that has lately changed hands in that town, has passed into the possession of mechanics and laborers. What is true of the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts and other New England States is also measurably true of manufacturing districts throughout the country generally. There never was a time in the history of the country when its working classes lived so well, dressed so well, were surrounded with so many comforts, or received such remunerative wages as they do now; nor ever a period when the material interests of the nation were being developed so rapidly and safely as under the protective policy which has prevailed during the past ten years. False doctrines of political economy are bad enough, but the falsification of plain facts, to give them an appearance of soundness, is still worse. The working classes of the country will do well to think seriously on these things during the ensuing campaign.

THE CINCINNATI CANDIDATES.

As the candidate of a coalition whereof the Democratic party is expected to furnish the necessary votes, HORACE GREELEY'S nomination certainly is a curious one. It might be a good enough one for a select number of Republicans dissatisfied with GRANT and still not ready to entomb themselves in the Democratic party; but the question which must necessarily be on all lips is, how is it possible for Democrats to make him their candidate? Except on the single point of hate for GRANT, there is not one feeling common to Mr. GREELEY and the Democrats. As a Clay Whig, a persistent Abolitionist, an original Republican, and a leader at all times and in all places against the Democrats, scarcely another on the stage of action at the present time has been more conspicuous or efficient. He will not pretend that in anything he has changed a particle—that he has either shed or turned his coat, or swapped off a single one of his old principles for a new one. He will not claim that he is anything else than a Republican—such a Republican, however, as very few members of the party can support under the circumstances in preference to General GRANT. Democrats might consistently egg him on in his efforts to disrupt the Republican party, but when it comes to accepting him for their leader and candidate, or to wishing to see him President under any circumstances, we think we can see the great Democratic stomach already heaving with disgust. But take him they must. If they do not, then they will break the compact entered into between the so-called "Liberals" and Democratic leaders, whereby it was agreed that whoever was nominated by this Cincinnati convention should become the Democratic candidate also.

We confess that we have not doubted that what the Democratic leaders were all the time trying to do was to bring into the field two Republicans as Presidential candidates, in the hope of so dividing the party that they could run in a regular dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and thereby obtain unqualified possession of the Executive branch of the government. This, doubtless, has been the aim of certain of the leaders from the beginning.

Certain it is, the Democratic party must now do one of two things: either disband and straggle to the polls to vote for a Republican, and that Republican their most ancient and the bitterest enemy they ever knew, and who has not had even an hour's probation—the party must do this or abandon the coalition and come out under its own colors with a true blue candidate.

The absurdity involved in the candidacy of Mr. GREELEY in the expectation of being elected President by the Democratic party, when one thinks of it, forecasts the result. On the other hand, the forlornness of the spectacle of Mr. GREELEY, deserted by the faithless Democrats for their own proper candidate, while the Republican party is pressing forward compacted and determined under GRANT, is sufficiently suggestive of Mr. GREELEY'S fate. It is difficult just now to perceive in what quarter Mr. GREELEY is at all strong, except it be among those who think his bailing of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS was a highly proper thing for him to do. It may be reasonably doubted whether the people of this country are yet prepared to elect a President on such a platform. Nor is it perceived how our German adopted citizens can forget Mr. GREELEY'S "fanaticism," as they have always styled his course concerning many things they deem essential, and accept him as their standard bearer. It is true that CARL SCHURZ, the necessities of whose position just now are manifest, may perceive in Mr. GREELEY everything a German should admire; but CARL SCHURZ has his own glasses, and few will perceive things in this regard as he does.

The nomination of Mr. B. GRATZ BROWN for Vice President developed the bargain whereby this Convention of "Reformers" was controlled and finally sold out. Under the circumstances it was the most proper thing to do. No wonder that the leading men of the Convention at once denounced the ticket and refused to be bound. Such an explosion was the necessary consequence of the proceeding, and the feeling of disgust and the instant repudiation of the whole concern which followed the nominations will prevail everywhere as the news spread abroad.

The platform on which the candidates have been placed is perfectly harmless for anything it says. Nothing is proclaimed that Republicans everywhere do not proclaim; but the omission of any allusion to the subject of the tariff, the sinking utterly of the question of protection or free trade, which is one of the greatest questions of the day, and in regard to which the Convention itself felt more deeply than on any other, was an exhibition of cowardice which will receive but one interpretation, to wit: that the persons composing the Convention were ready for any course without regard to principles. As a whole, so far as we are able to understand it at the present writing, the Cincinnati Convention must be regarded as one of the latest novelties of a perfectly harmless character in our politics.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The act calling a Convention to amend the constitution, provides that, at the next October election, one hundred and thirty-three delegates shall be elected to said Convention, to meet in Harrisburg on the third Tuesday in November. The delegates are to be elected in the following manner: Twenty-eight in the State at large, each voter to vote for not more than fourteen, the twenty-eight highest in vote to be declared elected, thus giving each political party an equal representation from the State at large. Ninety-nine delegates shall be elected from the Senatorial districts—three for each Senator—each voter to vote for not more than two, and the three highest to be declared elected, except in Allegheny county, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest shall be elected. This will secure to the minority in this county one-third of the delegates to be chosen in the district. There is also an exception in the Thirteenth District (Luzerne, Monroe and Pike), where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, the six highest to be elected. In Philadelphia six additional delegates are to be elected by a vote at large in said city—three candidates to be voted for, and the six highest to be elected. Allegheny county will therefore send six Republicans and three Democrats as District delegates, and one Republican (Mr. WHITE) from the county as a delegate at large. The Democrats may also place an Allegheny county man on their ticket at large, which will increase our representation accordingly. The election will be conducted by the regular boards. The tickets for members at large shall have on the outside "delegates at large," and inside the names to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen. For district members, the tickets shall be labeled on the outside "district delegates," and on the inside the name or names to be voted for, not exceeding the proper limit; any ticket containing a greater number of names, shall be rejected.

OUR neighbor, Mr. BAUER, of the *Volksblatt*, who has gone to Cincinnati on the Reform business, seems to have been not at all favorably impressed by his first observations at the headquarters of political purity. In fact his first letter breathes throughout an elegiac pensiveness if not gloom, which must have been exceedingly discouraging to the German Liberals who read the *Volksblatt*. "I did not beforehand expect," says the veteran editor, "that the current of the new movement would carry with it no mud. That would have been to expect impossibility. Human infirmity mingles everywhere, and the old political parties have gathered a sediment of corruption which must sometimes be very troublesome and obstructive to the new party formation. Though one readily thought all this and much more of like tenor before coming hither to the Convention, it must nevertheless be for many an unpleasant surprise to witness the appeal to the old use and wont, and the wire-pulling and unclean practices so extensively applied as seemed to be the case."

The veteran editor remarks elsewhere how obvious it was that the Convention had brought to the place a large percentage of old politicians, and then refers to them as the greatest danger threatening the new movement. "To these old party hacks haggling and huckstering have become a second nature, and they are seeking to give to the movement such a form as may best promote their own personal advantage." "A thorough reform is not their concern, but as soon as possible to get the government into their own hands, that they may profit by its opportunities." In this strain the chief of the Pittsburgh reformers felt constrained to express himself so early as the first of May. It will be interesting to learn what he thought afterwards.

SECRETARY FISH'S BLUNDERS.

All who value the honor of the country and wish for it prosperous and peaceful relations with foreign nations, must rejoice in the prospect at length presented of a settlement of our long pending difficulties with great Britain in accordance with the treaty of Washington. The treaty which referred these difficulties to arbitrators was an American triumph in the best sense of the word, as it *tended* to establish or to make practically valid among the nations certain principles for which American statesmen were the first to contend, and from the operation of which the United States as a non-military power were most likely to receive benefit. In comparison with the probable advantages to accrue to us from the treaty in the future, any question of mere money payment by England as the result of the decision at Geneva, sinks into utter insignficance. This truth was at once perceived and acknowledged by continental publicists, and, understood and appreciated by our own people, it largely contributed to render them indifferent to the claim of consequential damages, which had been formerly urged with so much vehemence and persistence. Other considerations co-operated with this one in modifying the popular American sentiment regarding that claim. In the heat of our civil war, and under the irritation produced by British misconduct and offensive British speech, the demand touching payment for indirect losses was only natural. But reflection, when dispassionate reflection became possible, enabled Americans to see another side of the subject. The truth is, that of all nations in the world the United States, with their daring and adventurous population and with their many thousand miles of sea coast, are most deeply concerned that no claims for consequential damages shall be recognized. No doubt our Government intends always to observe strictly its duties as a neutral, but it may with confidence be anticipated, that in the case of foreign international conflicts certain to occur, no zeal or vigilance on the part of the American Government will suffice wholly to prevent the escape of armed cruisers designed to take part in, or profit by the quarrel. Indeed American jurists, in their sensitiveness as regards this subject, have sometimes employed language which sounds strangely to those who recollect the terms in which Americans not long ago denounced England for the escape of the Alabama. Thus in the famous case of the Santissima Trinidad Judge STORY ruled, that "there is nothing in our laws or in the law of nations that forbids our citizens *from sending armed vessels* as well as munitions of war to foreign ports for sale. It is a commercial venture which no nation is bound to prohibit; and which only exposes the persons engaged in it to the penalty of confiscation." The decision will be found 7 WHEATON, 340. From this decision to Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS'S plea for consequential damages there is rather a wide interval.

Nothing can be more certain than that the American people had fully made up their minds to abandon the claim. No lawyer in the land familiar with the principles and practice of his profession, believed that it could be reasonably or successfully urged, and nobody at all acquainted with English history or English character supposed that the English government would ever consent to submit the question to arbitration.

In truth, the introduction of the claim as a part of the American case was an unmitigated and unpardonable blunder, for which Mr. FISH and Mr. FISH alone is responsible. It was a blunder, because it exposed to peril the treaty, in the success of which American interests and reputation are deeply concerned; still more was it a blunder, because by the step the American author of the statement of the case was made to appear in the astonished eyes of the civilized world as the impassioned advocate of a principle, which, if established and recognized, would authorize England to call on us to pay the expenses of her military police system in Ireland for the last twelve years, and which would authorize Spain to demand of us the entire cost of her long drawn out war in Cuba.

The Secretary of State, evidently at length aware of the mistake made under his auspices, whether with or without his knowledge, is trying to cover it with the pretense of a stipulation on the part of Great Britain that the claim of consequential damages shall never be considered as legitimate. Thus the world is asked to believe that the claim was inserted in the American case, not for assertion, or as founded on British sins of omission and commission, but as a fanciful demand of the American people, upon which the Geneva arbitrators were expected to pass judgment merely to prove the futility of the claim. Hence Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS'S elaborate argumentation was either so much mischievous *buncombe*, or else it was designed to relieve the the absurdity of the claim, or finally the purpose of the declamation was merely to display the author's abilities. It seemed a fine opportunity. Whatever its object might be, we now learn on the best authority, it was not to uphold the validity of the claim. The government of a great nation was probably never before placed in so awkward or undignified a position through the incompetence of one of its members.

The mistake having been made of putting forward the illegitimate and inadmissible claim, there was only one course for the government to pursue in order to save at once its own dignity and the Treaty. This was directly to withdraw the claim. The position of the United States in the eyes of the world is such that their Government would have lost nothing in prestige or reputation by a frank and prompt rectification of so obvious a mistake. By prolonged haggling over the subject, and by "big and verbose" epistles deprecatory and evasive, followed by the suggestion of a transparent subterfuge worthy of SCAPIN or SAM SLICK as a mode of relief from the embarrassment of the situation, the reputation, prestige, dignity and self-respect of the nation are trifled with. The difficulty in the way of withdrawing the claim is understood to have been the consequent necessity of Mr. FISH'S withdrawal from the Cabinet. The nation indebted to General GRANT for countless services, owes him an additional debt of gratitude for his resolution to save the Treaty of Washington if possible. It is perhaps a pity that his Secretary of State fails to perceive that his retirement would be graceful in view of the original blunder, even though the act should not facilitate its correction.

FLORIDA is advancing in the sisterhood of States much more rapidly than is commonly supposed. The census shows an increase in the population of Florida in the last decade of 47,324, or 33.69 per cent., while the increase in Alabama was only 3.40 per cent.; Georgia, 11.97 per cent.; Mississippi, 4.63 per cent., and Louisiana, 2.67 per cent. Increase in Texas, 214,364, or 35.48 per cent.; increase in Missouri, 539,283, or 45.63 per cent. This combined movement has grown largely since the war, owing to the expanse of territory, the resources for agriculture and productive industry, and facilities for an extended commerce. The State of Florida has 59,268 square miles, while Pennsylvania has only 46,000. Its situation resembles that of Italy, and it is estimated that it can support as large a population. All the products we now import from Cuba and other tropical countries can be raised there. The attention of capitalists and commercial men is being directed to that quarter, and it is probable that within a few years there will be a considerable development of its immense resources.

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THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* cites as another conspicuous proof that President Grant has no policy to enforce against the will of the people, the fact that it is their will that the Treaty of Washington should be carried out; and although the Department of State jeopardized that result, the President has skillfully avoided the embarassment which arose, and the Treaty is saved; while in the matter of Dr. Houard, it is the will of the people that he should be liberated from the clutches of his Spanish jailers, and again the "hitch" in the State Department has been overcome, and a peremptory demand for the release of the prisoner issued.

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THE *Courrier des Etats Unis* urges the French people in this country to take a greater interest in the coming election than they have in those of former years. The French population, it says, consists of 114,980, out of which there are 20,830 votes. These votes it urges upon its readers to cast, and in the right direction, that they may have a telling effect. Heretofore Frenchmen have allowed American politics to go by default, but the *Courrier* thinks they should awaken to the importance of interesting themselves in the government of the country of their adoption.

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THERE are many indications that Congress will be able to adjourn in time for the Philadelphia Convention. Washington papers say that the new five-minute rule of the Senate with respect to amendments to pending bills has transformed that talkative body into a decorous company of business men.

THE STEEL QUESTION.

MR. COOPER'S REJOINDER.

Able Refutation of Mr. Atkinson's Assumptions—Interesting Details Regarding the Import Trade in Steel and the Progress of the Industry.

Edward Atkinson, Esq., Boston:

SIR—My absence from home will explain the tardiness of this reply to your letter, addressed to me in the New York *Tribune* and Boston *Post* of the 14th April. Let me admonish you at the start, if you shall condescend to answer this letter, that insolence and arrogance and a vain assumption of superiority are never by any possibility mistaken for argument by the judicious reader. I sorry for your sake that what you are pleased to call my "clear and vigorous style" has so disturbed the serenity of your temper as to produce a lamentable confusion of ideas, resulting in a ghastly attempt to be witty at my expense, but in which you have only succeeded in making yourself supremely ridiculous. I am neither Hercules nor Ithuriel, nor, unless you consider yourself the embodiment of Free Trade and "Revenue Reform," are you the wily serpent I described as having crept into our Eden; nor is our Eden confined to Pittsburgh, but includes the whole of the fair heritage with which God has blessed this nation. You ask me if Pittsburgh is Eden, and add that you always took it for the other place. May I ask you, in return, if you formed that opinion some years ago, when, in company with a large delegation of prominent gentlemen, you visited our city on a tour of inspection of our manufacturing establishments, and partook of our hospitality at a banquet given by the citizens to their distinguished guests? Sheffield has, evidently, more substantial attractions for you than Pittsburgh, and, from your tortuous winding and wistful glances in that direction, your course is fittingly illustrated in the following familiar doggerel:

> "You wire in and you wire out,
> Leaving the People still in doubt
> Whether the snake that made that track
> Was going East, or coming back."

You labor very hard and at considerable length to extricate yourself from the awkward dilemma of representing the National Board of Trade, as one of their Executive Council by courtesy, before the House of Representatives' Committee on Commerce, and at the same time violating the very spirit of their tariff resolutions. It was in that capacity, and no other, that you appeared before the committee at all, on the subject of free ships in our foreign commerce. You tell us "you apologized to the committee for your zeal, and was thereupon invited by the chairman and other members to go on in your own way." Every one but yourself will understand by this that Mr. Shellabarger, who is a very polite gentleman, only meant to indulge a very garrulous speaker upon a subject legitimately before his committee, and not upon one which properly belonged to the Ways and Means Committee. You would have us believe you were privileged on that occasion to talk upon any and every subject because you now claim to have represented nobody but yourself. You will excuse me if I decline to accept of such an explanation. You boldly assert "that every statement (in this connection) upon which I arraign you is untrue." Let us see upon what information I based my charges, and I think you must confess I was careful to do you no injustice. I applied to Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., Secretary of the National Board of Trade, for information as to your status on the Executive Council before writing my letter to you, and I place his statement against yours, for the edification of yourself and others, without further comment. Under date 25th March, Mr. Hill says: "In accordance with the vote of the Board, the Executive Council prepared a memorial upon the question (free ships in our foreign commerce), a copy of which I inclose, and presented it to the Committee on Commerce in Congress, with such statements in explanation or support of it as seemed necessary. The Boston member of the Council not being in attendance, the Council invited Mr. Edward Atkinson to be present at the second hearing before the Committee on the part of the House of Representatives, and to speak in support of the memorial; all this was stated to the Committee. In reply to some remarks of Mr. Negley, Mr. Atkinson told the Committee that he did not want to force himself upon their attention, if they did not wish to hear him; but the Committee courteously invited him to speak, and they listened with much apparent interest to what he had to say."

EXAGGERATED CALCULATIONS.

I now proceed to point out a blunder of such vast magnitude, or, if not a blunder, then a deception of such huge proportions, which you paraded before the Committee, that if its exposure, in either case, does not suffuse your cheek with a blush of shame, your supply of brass for home consumption is largely in excess of the small quantity of imported steel, which you so ardently desire to place upon the free list. The following graphic account of your letter has the usual English flavor. Indeed, the burden of your song is always the same, *anglaise, anglaise, toujours anglaise*:

"I related to the Committee the allegations made to me by an English gentleman that day, a member of the firm who have established or are about establishing a line of ocean steamships from Liverpool to New Orleans. This gentleman had just examined the condition of transportation on the Mississippi, and he told me that he wished to get a bill through Congress whereby he might be enabled to place upon the Mississippi river, free of duty, a large number of steel barges for carrying corn and other heavy freight. His plan was to send them out in sections and have them put together on this side; and, if free of duty, he proved that they would cost 50 per cent. less than if made here, even if there were facilities for building them here, which there were not. The merits of such barges would be light draught, strength, and great carrying capacity, each barge being competent to carry 40,000 bushels of grain. He stated the then cost of carrying grain from Cairo and St. Louis to New Orleans at ten and twelve cents per bushel, and that, with his steel barge lines well established, the business could be made very profitable at four cents; or at saving of over $2,000 for each trip of each barge, and that each barge could make more than ten trips in a year. I then made the calculation that, if these estimates were true, and that no more than 500 such barges were placed upon the river, the saving in this one item would be $10,000,000 a year, and that this saving alone would form a fund ample for the pension and support of all the steel-makers of the United States. You now say that this 'little force of laborers' cannot number less than 4,000 men. I accept your estimate, and if each laborer earns $1,000 a year, only four-tenths of the saving that I have indicated would serve to pension them. The Western grain-growers are now deprived of these improved methods of transportation in order that your force of 4,000 men, engaged in the facture or manufacture of steel, may earn the average wages of other artisans engaged in other employments that cannot be protected, by whose competition the standard of wages is determined."

The modesty of this Anglo-American proposition, to be permitted to import 500 steel barges in sections, free of duty to navigate the Mississippi for the transportation of grain, surpasses belief. Your calculation, unfortunately for you and your English friend, did not go quite far enough, and I will endeavor to supply the omission. To transport 40,000 bushels of grain per barge on eacd trip of 500 barges, making ten trips each a year, would require a freightage of 200,000,000 bushels, which is a very respectable stroke of business. But my friend, Mr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, spoils the whole scheme by showing that our entire exports of cereals, including wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, and barley, for the last two years, averaged only about 11,500,000 bushels per annum, or about one-fifth of the quantity necessary to accomplish your laudable purpose of saving to our "Western grain-growers" $10,000,000 in transportation, "the saving, which is to form a fund, ample for the pension and support of all the steel-makers in the United States." But that is not the worst of it. We shall have to divide the 11½ millions of exports of grain by five again, so as to let Chicago, New York, Boston, and other maritime ports, share the business with Cairo, St. Louis, and New Orleans—thus reducing the grand conception of the accurate Mr. Atkinson to a pitiful 4 per cent. of his proposed grain trade on the Mississippi. Now, Sir, don't attempt to escape by claiming that you intended to include other heavy freight. You did no such thing, for you say, "the saving in this one item" of grain would yield the large pension fund for our American steel-makers. It is one of your "springes to catch woodcock;" or, in other words, a delusion and a snare to deceive farmers with false ideas of your great regard for their interests.

To my mind, it is simply incredible that the intelligence of the Committee on Commerce should be deliberately insulted by such a tissue of nonsense as this, and I think the National Board of Trade may well afford to dispense with your services hereafter, and the Congress Committee should excuse you from the labor of instructing them on the subjects of free trade, ocean steamers, or anything else. You ask me if I dare to say that it is the tariff that makes high wages. I have said nothing of the sort. But you answer me as though I had, and challenge me to "prove that the tool-makers, and others in whose work our steel is raw material, are protected by the exclusion of a foreign product of like character to their own." To all this I reply, that, while steel, as I have shown, is admitted at an average duty of 38⅔ per cent. *ad valorem*, all manufactures made wholly or in part of steel are protected by an average import duty of 15 per cent ad valorem. Dare you deny this? If you do, I will refer you to as good free trade authority as Mr. David A. Wells, your coadjutor and file-leader. You know perfectly well that I expressly excepted Bessemer and other steel rails from my estimates, and your challenge in regard to them is a transparent dodge to get away from the true subject matter of this discussion; but I do not propose to allow you to change the issue. I have no doubt the Bessemer and other steel rail makers are abundantly able to take care of themselves in any controversy you may invite with them; but I have neither the time nor the inclination, nor am I willing to occupy the space in print required to vindicate that American industry from your assaults.

PROTECTION TO THE STEEL INDUSTRY DEFENDED.

You put the following question to me with a very triumphant air, and in your usual accurate style: "Have you forgotten that, in 1866, your own firm and your associates united in a memorial to Congress, in which you said, that in 1859 (the year the oldest of our cast steel mills was started) the manufacture of cast steel had become an assured success?" The steel memorial you speak of is before me, and is dated December 1, 1865. After referring to the many ineffectual attempts to produce cast steel of uniform good quality in this country in previous years, the memorial goes on to say: "It was reserved for Pittsburgh to bring about the first substantial and enduring success in the year 1869, and encouraged by our examples, numerous establishments have sprung into existence as already indicated in this paper." Now, Sir, I wrote those words, and I hold now as I did then, that the very reason why this great American industry should be carefully fostered and encouraged is contained in that passage, viz: That for the first time in all our history, in 1860, we had solved successfully the difficult problem of the possibility of producing good cast steel in this country, made entirely from American iron.

But, Sir, that result was only attained after experiments involving a heavy investment and loss of capital. Our people, too long deluded by Free Trade theorists, doubted that American steel could be produced equal to British, and had not the Morrill Tariff secured the industry due Protection by insuring it a fair share of the national market, by countervailing the lighter taxation and the cheaper labor of England, and by stimulating other industries which consumed its products, the manufacture of cast steel could not have expanded, could not have saved millions to the Government during the war, and finally could have given employment to thousands and permanently reduced the cost to the consumer. The American people made iron before the protective tariff of '61, but will any one deny that the diffusion of that branch of manufacture over the land, and its progress under all the burdens of the war until the production advanced in ten years from about 600,000 to the crowning triumph of 2,000,000 tuns, was alone possible under Protection, was, in fact, the direct result of that beneficent policy?

Your miserable stuff about supporting the steel-makers of the United States upon alms, and at the public expense, is beneath contempt, and I therefore dismiss it as unworthy of reply. You refer to the great inventions and improvements in the art of steel making, cheapening the cost, &c. If you or the public have any such information, you certainly understand our business much better than we do. One thing I do know, that, since we commenced making steel, our English cousins, instead of teaching us, have learned from us the art of making steel direct from iron in the crucible, and thus dispensing with the use of the converting furnace altogether.

THE VALUATION OF FOREIGN STEEL.

Respecting my "stale insinuations about under valuations," and your quotations of Mr. Boutwell's opinion in that regard, I happen to be in possession of an extract from a letter, the original of which is on file in the Treasury Department, from the large and very respectable Sheffield steel-makers, Thomas Firth & Sons, to our Consul at Sheffield, the Hon. George J. Abbott, dated July 10, 1869, which reads as follows, viz:

"We have clearly invoiced our goods below the wholesale market value, if that value is to be based upon the wholesale market value to all the world, exclusive of the United States. We now take the liberty to draw your attention to the present unsatisfactory mode of levying duties on steel, as adopted by your Government; a mode which gives every facility and temptation to unscrupulous people to commit fraud, which we candidly tell you can be committed; without the possibility of detection, in spite of the vigilance of all your officers." Our law requires that the price of every commodity entered for duty at our Custom-houses shall be the wholesale price at the port whence exported; and I leave you and others to form your own conclusions, in view of the fact already established in my former letter, that five-eighths of all the steel imported into the United States (Bessemer rails excepted), is entered for duty at an average cost of 4¾ cents per pound. I come now to your last interrogatory: "Were Sanderson Brothers & Co., of Sheffield, slimy serpents, and did they send fraudulent invoices of steel to this country, to be entered by you, as their agent, when you acted as such agent for them a few years since?" I am almost tempted, from a feeling of pity, to let you off this time; but as you make the inquiry offensively, I will reply, that it so happened, when I acted as agent for Sanderson Brothers & Co., I was resident, and doing business at Pittsburgh. They entered their goods themselves at the ports of New York and Philadelphia, and it was not possible for me to know whether the entries were fraudulent or not. It is about twenty years since I acted as agent for Sanderson Brothers & Co., but it was not much of an agency after all, for I actually purchased their steel, most of the time in large lots, on condition that I should have the exclusive sale in Pittsburgh. The next time please inquire of these gentlemen if I did not always pay them punctually, and if so, whether I am under any obligations to them, except those resulting from a very pleasant and friendly business intercourse of many years' standing. And now, Mr. Atkinson, I have endeavored to take your advice, to "use plain English that a plain man like myself can understand." In return, allow me once more to remind you of Mr. Gladstone's advice to those who assume to instruct others! I pray you do try and be more accurate.

JAMES M. COOPER.

PITTSBURGH, April 27, 1872.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Fisk has decided not to consummate the purchase of Jay Gould's interest in the Grand Opera House, and is now making efforts to be released from the contract.

A curious controversy has been started, or revived, lately, respecting the appearance of the First Napoleon. It seems that the eccentric octogenarian Michelet, having for many years devoted himself to the task of vilipending the great man, has now discovered that he was in truth a very plain and ordinary little personage. He looked "wild and observe, and a sort of sinister enigma" in his youth; but this was only "the beauty of the devil." In middle age "he was without eyelashes or eyebrows, and with a small quantity of hair of an uncertain brown, which in his youth seemed black, in consequence of a free use of pomades;" his eyes "were gray, like a pane of glass wherein one sees nothing; in short, an incomplete and obscure impersonality which appears phantasmagorical."

Moncure D. Conway, our brilliant and eccentric countryman, seems to be making quite a lion of himself in London, where he long ago established his home. A correspondent says: Mr. Conway has found time to acquaint himself thoroughly with English society, and goes literally everywhere that society is to be found. He has the genuine spirit of the reporter, combined with the zeal, flavor and zest of the literary man. His sharp, keen, querulous, yet kindly face, is seen at all boat races, crushes in drawing-rooms, mass meetings, gatherings of the friends of the "isms," and even at the latest plays and operas. He is passionately fond of work, and delights in new enterprises. His ready pen constantly furnishes interesting material to the American and English magazines; he comprehends the spirit of gossip, and does not scruple to retail it, although he is a 'minister.'"

Another heir of Anneke Jans has turned up, this time in Milwaukee, in the person of a Mr. Albert B. Van Cott, who has found concealed in an old clock, a document which proves that the Van Cotts were directly related to Anneke Jans, and as such, of course, are entitled to a large slice of some of the most valuable real property in New York city.

Many persons will recollect the individual styling himself "Lord" Herbert Ainsley, who figured conspicuously in New York two or three years ago. It will be remembered he married a Boston lady of wealth and position, but ultimately deserted her and fled to England. It would appear that a reconciliation had been effected, for we read that Lord and Lady Ainsley are now in Florence, celebrated there, as they were here, for the great elegance of their entertainments.

President Grant is to be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 7th of May. General Stewart L. Woodward is to deliver the address, and Mr. Edmund C. Stedman is to read a poem. The Grand Army of the Republic, under General Burnside, and the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, are also to meet at the same time and place.

Somebody is responsible for the assertion that Queen Victoria has an American young lady as waiting maid. She is a Bostonian, and a general favorite, we are told.

T. Buchanan Read is on the way home to this country, after several years' absence in Italy. His health is very poor.

Prof. Vincenzo Botta corrects President Woolsey's slighting allusion to the Italian Arbitrator at the Geneva Conference. The former says that the Arbitrator referred to, Count Sclopis, is an author of distinction, an experienced statesman, and an ardent admirer of our institutions. He was "the intimate friend, supporter and counsellor of Cavour in the policy which has made Italy united and free." He is also President of the Royal Academy of Science in Turin.

The Marquis of Lorne's brother, Lord Walter Campbell, who is in business at New York, was recently introduced to a young American who had drank wine enough to be supremely candid, and the words "Lord Walter Campbell" caused him to say in a loud tone, "That's played out—these English lords are base counterfeits. I have no objection to meeting Mr. Campbell, but I don't want anybody to pretend he is a lord." Lord Campbell accepted apologies, and remarked that he himself would wish to see the credentials of any one pretending to be a nobleman, instead of accepting him on trust.

THE Philadelphia Steamship Company held their annual meeting Wednesday. Four steamers belong to the line, and they run from Wilmington, North Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, and New Orleans. The steamers running to the latter port do not appear to have done the business expected, owing to railroad competition. It is therefore suggested that the ships on that route be withdrawn, one to be placed on the Savannah line, and the other on the Wilmington line. The business at this latter port has largely increased within the past few months, and the Pioneer has been unable to carry all the freight offered at either end of the line, consequently it is a necessity to buy or build another ship to run in connection with the Pioneer.

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IN 1845 the deposits of the London joint stock banks, including the Bank of England, were about twenty-three millions sterling. In 1866 they had advanced to about one hundred millions sterling. On the first of January last they stood at one hundred and eighty-three millions sterling, being eight times as large as a quarter of a century ago. In other words, the corporate banks of the city of London, leaving out all the private banks and all other banks, both corporate and private, in all the rest of the kingdom, held deposits equal to nine hundred millions of dollars, or fifty per cent. more than those of all the national banks in the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention. William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

Between the Eyes.

[From the Beaver Radical.]

It is scarcely necessary to say that the telegram in the Dolly Varden organ of this week, purporting to have been sent by Mr. Rutan to Mr. Quay, is the labored product of the magnificent brain of the Dolly Varden editor, and that the tale that either Mr. Quay or Mr. Rutan intended, or ever contemplated attending, the Cincinnati Convention as a delegate, is manufactured out of whole cloth. The lie fitly supplements the forgery.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* copies the forged telegram of the *Argus* and indorses it as genuine. The telegram is a forgery, and the editor of the *Gazette* knows it to be a forgery. And the editor of the *Gazette* lies when he says that he is assured by reliable gentlemen that it is genuine.

We don't care a continental whether the *Gazette* favors Mr. Rutan or not. It is its right to pronounce judgment upon public men and measures. But when it gets down to the level of the Beaver *Argus*, the organ of the Cincinnati movement in this county, in a personal warfare upon the editor of *The Radical*, it has no claim upon our respect or confidence. We can write a chapter of *Gazette* history, which will give it employment at home for some time to come, and will do so if it makes it necessary.

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The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday says: "The rumors which have been in circulation for some weeks past, of a contemplated general strike early in May of all laborers in this city connected with Trades Unions, seem to have some basis of truth, and we may, therefore, look for such an operation some time within the present month. Fortunately, such a strike cannot materially affect the growth of the city. There is already a surplus of laborers here who do not belong to these Unions and whose necessities for work are so pressing that they will not willingly join in any strike, and their numbers are so large that, with the aid of the police, who are already organized for action, they cannot be forced into the strikers' movement; neither is there any immediate danger that their work will be interfered with.

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Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson has been tendered the Chair of Elocution at the Chicago Normal School.

Infection in the Air.

At this season the vegetable world takes a new lease of life; but to the sensitive and delicate member of the human family it is a time of danger and often of great suffering. The moisture which rises from the earth and hangs suspended over it in the form of morning and evening mists and fogs, holds in solution, so to speak, the mephitic elements which produce fever and ague, remittent fevers, rheumatism, and many painful nervous disturbances, and which aggravate dyspepsia, biliousness and all minor affections of the stomach and the bowels. This, therefore, is a critical period of the year, a season when the renovating refreshing and purifying operation of the mightiest of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is salvation to the weak, and the best security for the continuance of the health and vigor of the strong. Now is the time not only to protect the system against the common ailments of the season, but to prevent the disorders incident to a warmer temperature. Let not the exhausting heats of the summer months find you unprepared to meet them. A course of Hostetter's Bitters, commenced now, will put all the physical energies in fighting trim, double the capacity of the internal organs to repel the causes of disease, refresh the brain and clear it of all hypochondriacal cobwebs, and place the whole physique in an attitude of defense, with every available point fortified and guarded and as nearly invulnerable to unwholesome influences as it is possible for the human structure to be.

PERFUMERY.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest English and French Perfumery, including every variety, at the Lowest Prices; also, a large stock of the Best English Tooth Brushes and Hair Brushes.

SPONGES, SPONGES.

A fine assortment of Bathing Sponges on hand, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A complete stock of Genuine Patent Medicines, embracing all the popular remedies of the day, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

A very large assortment of the Finest Toilet Soaps constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.
Also a large variety of the finest Pomades and Hair Oils at the lowest prices.
Toilet Waters of all kinds, in great variety, at
JOS. FLEMING'S, Drug Store, 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond.

Rosendale Cement,
POTASH, Prime, in Casks.

CALCINED PLASTER, IRISH MOSS, Bbls.,
DENTAL PLASTER, HEMP SEED,
CLEVELAND LIME, CANARY SEED,

Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood Street and First Avenue.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

Jas. Caldwell

INVITES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found Unusually Attractive.

BLACK FRENCH SILKS, all qualities.
BLACK AMERICAN SILKS.
New Styles in STRIPE SILKS, for Spring and Summer Suits.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for Evening Wear.
JAPANESE SILKS, a very fine assortment and choice styles.
SILK POPLINS, ALPACAS and MOHAIR LUSTRES.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
A Magnificent Assortment.

SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS.
HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS.
SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS.
DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
NEW STYLES SILK BASQUES.
LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ENGLISH COTTON HOSE,
BALBRIGGAN HOSE,
GAUZE MERINO UNDERWEAR.
ALL SIZES, FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.

PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS.
HALF PINTS, - - - 30 CENTS.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$842,923 39
Overdrafts		2,780 99
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		500,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		122,803 71
Due from other National Banks		15,153 43
Due from other Banks and Bankers		10,892 25
Banking House		63,441 55
Other Real Estate		5,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures		2,489 24
Current expenses		3,818 02
Premiums		617 10
Cash items (including stamps)		3,185 57
Exchanges for Clearing House		27,212 29
Bills of other National Banks		24,631 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickles)		5,311 47
Coin		1,090 00
Legal Tender Notes		112,550 00
		$1,743,810 01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund		100,000 00
Profit and Loss		15,969 98
National Bank Circulation outstanding		449,000 00
Dividends Unpaid		2,790 00
Individual Deposits	$514,018 54	
Due to National Banks	92,168 35	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	69,863 14	676,050 03
		$1,743,810 01

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, Joseph H. Hill, Cashier of the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, do solemnly swear that the above Statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. H. HILL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1872.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
A. PATTERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, } Directors.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, April 19th, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,048,486 09
Overdrafts	5,998 57
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	900,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	3,781 48
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	96,182 58
Due from other National Banks	47,143 21
Due from other Banks and Bankers	8,491 11
Banking House	93,850 00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,091 48
Current Expenses	3,395 37
Taxes Paid	5,787 90
Premiums	5,516 63
Cash Items (including Stamps)	4,451 13
Exchanges for Clearing House	30,209 89
Bills of Other National Banks	17,308 96
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	602 76
Legal Tender Notes	167,042 00
	$2,441,209 26

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Discount, Exchange and Interest	34,760 53
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	800,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	392 00
Individual Deposits	396,688 71
Certified Checks	1,200 00
Due to National Banks	2,084 35
Notes and Bills Re-discounted	106,083 67
	$2,441,209 26

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1872.
CHAS. G. MILNOR, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
SAML. REA,
JNO. W. CHALFANT, } Directors.
B. F. JONES.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$879,143 69
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		389,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		4,600 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$80,859 62	
Due from other National Banks	17,655 44	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	17,636 16	116,151 22
Cash items, including stamps	1,309 14	
Exchanges for Clearing House	29,755 80	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	985 06	
Coin	5,362 00	
Legal Tender Notes	144,893 00	182,305 00
		$1,571,199 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$400,000 00
Surplus Fund		46,000 00
Interest and Exchange		31,034 20
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		349,600 00
Individual Deposits	$368,216 78	
Due to National Banks	256,898 37	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	119,450 47	744,565 62
		$1,571,199 82

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1872.
WM. BINGHAM, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN F. DRAVO,
SAML M. KIER, } Directors.
SAML. B. McELROY.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,077,798 48
Overdrafts	22,217 10
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	31,517 47
Due from other National Banks	15,111 92
Due from other Banks and Bankers	5,980 35
Banking House	32,761 61
Current Expenses	7,816 13
Taxes Paid	4,553 88
Cash Items (including Stamps)	1,278 93
Exchanges for Clearing House	47,475 96
Bills of other National Banks	7,900 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,975 93
Coin on hand	1,705 00
Legal Tenders	65,000 00
	$1,835,092 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$800,000 00
Surplus Fund		146,142 15
Interest and Exchange		16,055 68
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		450,000 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding		8,363 00
Dividends Unpaid		1,079 75
Individual Deposits	$326,410 90	
Due National Banks	55,459 19	
Due Banks and Bankers	1,230 01	383,100 10
Cashier's Checks Outstanding		372 08
		$1,835,092 76

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, at Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1872.
HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOSEPH DILWORTH,
FRANCIS RAHM, } Directors.
WILLIAM S BISSELL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,075,859 10
Overdrafts	12,325 22
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	500,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	27,600 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	62,149 96
Due from other National Banks	6,649 19
Due from other Banks and Bankers	19,445 35
Banking House	39,113 25
Other Real Estate	33,665 07
Current Expenses	4,010 19
Taxes Paid	4,343 45
Checks on Banks and Bankers not in Clearing House	4,433 51
Exchanges for Clearing House	59,804 06
Bills of other National Banks	5,217 00
Bills of State Banks	897 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,756 18
Specie	650 00
Legal Tender Notes	280,000 00
	$2,137,909 53

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus Fund	158,803 72
Exchange	8,068 31
Interest	20,804 20
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	435,732 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding	5,383 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,337 97
Individual Deposits	984,937 15
Due to National Banks	18,452 31
Due to other Banks and Bankers	3,390 87
	$2,137,909 53

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1872.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
J. W. COOK,
JOHN CALDWELL, Jr., } Directors.
D. R. GALWAY.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING, 1872.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
OUR STOCK COMPLETE.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.
Arbuthnot,
Shannon & Co.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
AND
NOTIONS,
OFFER BEST STOCK IN THE CITY
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,
☞BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
German National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA,
At the close of business, April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$741,873 58
Overdrafts		1,536 43
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$113,383 82	
Due from other National Banks	11,290 96	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	7,499 23	132,174 01
Banking House	43,899 18	
Furniture and Fixtures	2,126 16	46,025 34
Current expenses	$5,833 50	
Interest paid	7,441 44	
Taxes Paid	2,748 34	16,023 28
Cash items	$2,599 22	
Exchanges for Clearing House	16,760 59	
Bills of other National Banks	17,160 00	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	677 84	
Specie, viz: Coin	1,054 20	
Legal Tender Notes	130,290 00	168,541 85
		$1,356,174 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000 00
Surplus fund		98,000 00
Earnings		39,819 85
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		225,000 00
Individual deposits	$530,314 83	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	580 00	
Due to National Banks	151,864 89	
Due to other banks and bankers	19,326 94	702,086 66
Notes and Bills rediscounted		41,267 98
		$1,356,174 49

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, Jos. Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1872.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JNO. F. HAVEKOTTE,
PAUL HUGUS, } Directors.
E. H. MYERS,

STATEMENT
OF THE
Real Estate Savings Bank,
MAY 1st, 1872.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate		$600,924 91
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at par		25,000 00
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at cost		82,646 40
Real Estate		4,902 19
Office Furniture		898 50
Cash		59,755 19
Total		$774,127 21

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors	$703,371 75	
Due Depositors, Interest, May 1, 1872	18,234 40	721,606 15
Balance Contingent Fund		52,521 06
Total		$774,127 21

The above is a true statement.
ISAAC JONES, President.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the Books of the Bank, the Bonds, Mortgages and Securities, and counted the Cash, find the foregoing statement correct.
H. CHILDS,
NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, Jr., } Committee.
D. W. C. BIDWELL,

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK.
President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Wm. H. Smith.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. Thomas M. Howe, C. G. Hussey,
Isaac Jones, Jacob Painter,
D. W. C. Bidwell, Nicholas Voegtly,
Harvey Childs, Wm. H. Smith,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

Interest Allowed on Deposits at 6 Per Cent. Per Annum, payable to depositors in May and November, which, if not drawn, will be added to the principal and Compounded.

Open for Deposits from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., Daily, and every Saturday Evening, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,102,439 94
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	300,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	130,213 01
Due from other National Banks	4,150 02
Due from other Banks and Bankers	31,656 13
Banking House	20,000 00
Current Expenses	3,841 53
Taxes Paid	4,140 48
Cash Items	2,758 34
Exchanges for Clearing House	46,346 67
Bills of other National Banks	9,847 09
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	957 68
Specie	5,227 00
Legal Tender Notes	170,000 00
	$1,830,016 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Profit and Loss	260,091 55
National Bank circulation outstanding	270,000 00
Individual Deposits	918,438 19
Due to National Banks	2,756 38
Due to other Banks and Bankers	18,729 88
	$1,830,016 00

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, S. George, Jr., Cashier of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1872.
E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WM. WALKER,
JOHN McDEVITT, } Directors.
JAMES MARSHALL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at close of business, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,638,747 45
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		425,000 00
Other Stocks		12,812 50
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$88,580 56	
Due from Other National Banks	53,730 05	
Due from Other Banks and Bankers	37,536 02	179,846 63
Banking House		137,000 00
Current Expenses		1,113 19
Cash Items, including Stamps	$16,367 24	
Exchanges for Clearing House	80,567 41	
National Bank Notes	18,093 00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickles	6,180 76	
Specie	2,000 85	
Legal Tender Notes	390,000 00	513,209 26
		$2,907,729 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund		309,678 72
Circulation Outstanding		295,000 00
Individual Deposits	$1,509,547 16	
Due to National Banks	178,958 40	
Due to Other Banks and Bankers	14,545 05	1,803,050 61
		$2,907,729 33

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, John D. Scully, Cashier of the First National Bank, Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of May, 1872.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES S. McCORD, } Directors.
ALEXANDER SPEER,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, at Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business April 19, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$898,157 67
Overdrafts		8,879 86
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		350,000 00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Deposits		50,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		64,825 16
Due from other National Banks		4,074 59
Due from other Banks and Bankers		2,915 00
Banking House		22,611 97
Current Expenses	$5,185 22	
Taxes Paid	3,281 98	8,467 20
Premiums		667 13
Exchanges for Clearing House		43,651 77
Bills of other National Banks		12,177 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		2,137 76
Specie in Coin		3,469 02
Legal Tender Notes		95,770 00
Interest		3,864 56
		$1,571,668 69

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$350,000 00
Surplus Fund		100,000 00
Discount	$26,760 97	
Exchange	3,767 42	
Profit and Loss	1,708 70	32,237 09
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		309,245 00
Dividends Unpaid		288 00
Individual Deposits	$745,549 64	
United States Deposits	33,416 22	
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officer	736 13	779,701 99
Due to National Banks		196 61
		$1,571,668 69

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, T. H. Nevin, President of the First National Bank, of Allegheny, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. H. NEVIN, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May, 1872.
HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
ROBERT H. DAVIS,
HENRY GERWIG, } Directors.
C. C. BOYLE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on Friday, April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$356,639 43
Overdrafts	106 68
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	300,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	182,500 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	5,000 00
Due from Approved Association in New York City	70,334 38
Due from other National Banks	1,699 33
Due from other Banks and Bankers	5,101 06
Due from Commissioner of Internal Revenue	1,030 00
Current Expenses	6,523 14
Checks and other Cash Items, (including Stamps)	6,138 07
Bills of other National Banks	4,594 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	411 77
Specie, viz: Coin	6 93
Legal Tender Notes	54,406 00
	$1,000,460 79

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	58,240 74
Profit and Loss	21,153 11
National Bank circulation outstanding	264,725 00
Dividends Unpaid	490 00
Individual Deposits	346,486 35
Due to National Banks	7,000 00
Due to other Banks and Bankers	2,395 59
	$1,000,460 79

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, S. D. Herron, Jr., Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. D. HERRON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of May, 1872.
HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
D. H. TOOMY,
JAMES M. BAILEY, } Directors.
W. W. McGREGOR,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, at Birmingham, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business April 19th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$368,449 61
Overdrafts	716 70
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	100,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	28,513 30
Banking House	30,731 43
Current Expenses	330 39
Taxes Paid	1,387 06
Exchanges for Clearing House	604 50
Bills of other National Banks	6,971 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	819 07
Specie, viz: coin	13 00
Legal Tender Notes	32,000 00
	$570,536 06

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	57,460 00
Discount and Interest	10,191 25
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	86,553 00
Dividends Unpaid	198 00
Individual Deposits	316,133 81
	$570,536 06

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, John P. Beech, Cashier of the First National Bank of Birmingham, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of May, 1872.
C. EVANS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
B. A. WOLF,
H. SELLERS McKEE, } Directors.
JAMES FAWCETT,

DRY GOODS.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

A GREAT BARGAIN IN
Black Hernani,
BLACK HERNANI,
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE FINEST QUALITY.

JAPANESE SILKS
ALL COLORS AND QUALITIES.

BLACK SILKS,
OF THE CELEBRATED LYONS MAKE.

Cassimeres, Jeans and Tweeds,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

At 62½c, Japanese Silks, an extra bargain.
At 12½c, Light and Dark Delaines, best quality.
At 12½c, Plain Colored Alpacas.
At 12½c, Wash Poplins, in a variety of mixtures.
At 18¾c, Striped Wash Poplins, a great bargain.
At 18¾c, Beautiful Plaids for Children's Wear.
At 22½ and 25c, Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
At 25c, Striped and Plaid Japanese Poplins.
At 25c, Black and White Striped Alpacas.
At 37½c, 1 case Japanese Silks, beautiful styles.

SOME EXTRA BARGAINS IN
JOB LOTS ON THE COUNTER,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow and Shirting Muslins,
TABLE LINENS, IRISH LINENS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
BED QUILTS.

HONEY COMB QUILTS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
COLORED QUILTS,
FANCY QUILTS.

Towels and Towelings,
A Complete Stock. All Qualities. Very Cheap.

At 6¼c, Unbleached Muslins.
At 8⅓c, fast colored Light and Dark Prints.
At 12½c, Shirting Percales, fast colors.
At 18¾c, India Twill for Aprons, a great bargain.
At 15c for Two, All-Linen Towels, red borders.
At 75c, Ladies' White Shirts.
At 40 and 50c, Men's Calico Shirts.
At 25c, Misses' School Hats.

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WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

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IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
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Bonnets,
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Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Ladies' Parasols,
Misses' Parasols,
Children's Parasols,
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IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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In White and Buff Piques,
White and Colored Yosemite Stripes,
Nainsooks, Jaconets,
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Manufactured expressly for our sales. The Stock is Complete in Every Department, and Prices never were Lower,

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Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
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Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business,

BUY AND SELL

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co.
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.......................DAVID GREGG.

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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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LOCAL SECURITIES

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LONDON.

Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe.
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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, May 3, 1872.

The public debt statement, published May 1, shows a reduction of the debt of about twelve and a half million dollars. comparing the various items of the exhibit we note that the 5 per cent. bonds remain the same, while there is a decrease in the six per cent. bonds of $15,621,450, which amount represents the bonds cancelled during the mouth; that portion of the debt payable in lawful money shows a reduction of $1,675,000. During the month the Treasurer has reduced his idle balance $7,302,791, which amount has passed into circulation and helped to relieve the market of the stringency which was everywhere felt at the time of his last month's report. Still $123,328,938 seems a larger sum than is necessary to be held in the Treasury vaults, when the release of a portion would be beneficially felt throughout the country. The demand obligations, made of matured debt, coin certificates and accumulated interest, amount to $88,434,457, which leaves a balance of $34,894,481 that could be paid out by the purchase of bonds, thus stimulating business interests in every section, making the country both more willing and able to bear the burden of taxation. The total reduction of the debt since March 1st, 1869, is $327,719,818.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
Bonds of 1881	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
Bonds of 1862	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
Bonds of 1864	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
Bonds of 1865	113	113	112⅞
Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
Bonds of 1867	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
Bonds of 1868	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
58	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
	112⅞	113	112⅞
ency 6s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth Avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	112⅞
ed States 6s of 1881	118⅛
ed States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜
ed States 5-20s of 1864	112⅜
ed States 5-20s of 1865	113
ed States 10-40s	110⅜
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅜
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115⅜
ed States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅜
n Pacific Railroad	....
ral Pacific Railroad	....
ency Pacifics	116⅜

In local affairs there is some inquiry for home investments, the May coupons seeking reinvestment in this class of securities. Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph stock, since the advance in rates, has sold at $12 00 a share, and is strongly held at that figure.

Money seems in fair supply, with a redundancy of currency and scarcity of Eastern Exchange.

The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 3, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	112⅝	112¾	113	113	112¾	112⅞
n	....	92	....	93	....	....
n Union Tel	....	77⅛	77⅞	76⅞	....	....
silver	....	42⅜	....	42⅜	....	....
c Mail	77⅝	77⅞	77	77	75⅛	76⅛
s Express	....	99	....	98¾	....	....
Fargo Ex	....	85	....	85¼	....	....
can Express	....	74	....	74	....	....
d States Ex	....	78⅝	....	....	....	....
York Central	99⅛	99⅛	99	99	99¼	98⅞
Central scrip	92⅞	92⅛	92⅛	92⅜	92⅛	92⅜
	67	66¾	67⅞	67⅝	67⅜	67½
gan Central	....	115	....	115	....	....
gan Southern	97¼	97	96⅞	96⅞	....	96¾
s Central	....	134	....	....	....	....
and & Pitts	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅞	92⅞	92⅝
go & North'n	80⅛	79⅞	79⅝	79¾	79¾	79⅝
eferred	94½	94	94	94	94	94
Island	116¼	115⅞	115⅜	115⅝	115⅞	115½
ul	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	60⅞	61	60⅞
eferred	80⅜	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80½
sh	....	77⅜	....	77½	....	....
eferred	....	86⅜	....	....	....	....
Vayne	96⅛	....	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96¼
and Miss'pi	50½	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛	49½	49
go and Alton	....	116⅛	....	116⅛	....	....
eferred	....	119	....	119	....	....
, H'ford & E	....	10⅛	....	10¼	....	....
n	....	126⅛	....	....	....	....
ersey Central	....	110	....	109¾	....	....
Pacific	40¾	40⅜	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛

The interest on the $1,300,000 three per cents. certificates stops June 30, 1872. They include all outstanding certificates of $5,000 each between the numbers 3,617 and 3,810, inclusive, and of $10,000 between numbers 3,781 and 3,951, inclusive. They are all dated from August 1, 1868, to August 1868. This will leave not called in $12,545,000 three per cent. certificates.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

s Central	58½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
and Erie	28	North Penn'a R. R.	50
Navigation	26½	Camden and Amboy	126⅛
iass	47½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
ek & Alle'y R.	41½	Reading	59½

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. steady and late better; extra $1 98; No 1 amber $1 77. Corn firm at 54c. Oats steady c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 3, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather to-day has been "all sorts," wet, cold, windy, and generally disagreeable. Still business did not seem to be influenced by the untoward state of the weather, and dealers report an increasing trade demand for all descriptions of goods and wares, both manufactured and imported. The market rules very uniform, and we have few changes to note since our last report. The indications are that there will be a rise in the rivers, which will have a good effect on trade generally.

Below will be found the wholesale rates for the different articles quoted, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 211 bbls. We quote common at $3 00a3 50; choice $5 00a6 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market dull and prices nominal; prime, per gallon, 70a75c; half gallon pails per dozen $5 90.

ASHES—Market quiet, with sales as follows: Soda ash, common, 5¼a5½c; refined 6½a7c; nitrate soda, refined, 5½c; nitrate soda, crude, 5½c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

BEANS.—Stock on hand light, and prices firm. We quote prime white navy at $2 80a3 00 ⅌ bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Sales prime at 7a8c; common 5a7c ⅌ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common $2 25a2 50 ⅌ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; Banner ¼ lb cans per doz, $1 75; ½ lb do $3 50 1 lb do $6 00.

BUTTER.—The market is a shade lower. We are reported sales prime table at 25c, 28a30c; choice packed 20a23c; grease 8a9c. Receipts 119 packages

BACON AND PROVISIONS—No change in prices, and we quote as follows: Uncanvassed hams 11½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7¼c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8¼c; breakfast bacon 10½a11c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 50; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9½c; do half bbls 10½c; do buckets 11c. Receipts bacon—pieces, 958; tierces 80.

CIDER—There is a fair demand for XXX at $15; clarified $12a14; other brands $9a12.

CANDLES—There is a more active demand, with sales stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $5 80a6 00.

CRACKERS—Best brands Boston 10c; butter 7½c; cream 22c; fruit 12½c; ginger snaps 13c; lemon biscuit 12½c; soda 7½c; sugar 10c; water 7c; wine 10c. Excelsior crackers are quoted as follows: Boston 7c; butter 7c; cream 21c; fruit 12c; ginger snaps 12c; ginger cakes 12c; lemon 12c; Scotch 12c; soda 7c; sugar 9c; water 4c; wine 9c.

CUCUMBERS—We are reported a fair demand for Eastern pickles at $15 00a17 00 ⅌ bbl.; western ⅌ bbl $10 00a12 00; per hundred 70a75c.

CHEESE—Receipts 75 boxes. The supply of new cheese continues rather light, and as there is little old in the market, prices are firm. We are reported sales new Ohio Goshen at 15a16c; new dairy 13a15c.

COUNTRY BACON—We quote the market dull at the following figures: Shoulders 4½a5c; clear sides 5½a6½c; hams 8a9c; country lard 7½a8c.

CARBON OIL—Round lots 19a20c ⅌ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell berries $17a18 ⅌ bbl; cultivated $12 50a13 50; boxes $4 25a4 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50 a3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00 a4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $7 50a3 75 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Dried apples 9a10c; peaches, bright, new halves, 9½a10c; old 8a9c, mixed 7½a8½c; quarters 7a8c; currants, new crop, 10c old 8c; layer raisins ⅌ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new, blackberries per lb 15a16c; dried cherries 6a7c; seedless do 25a30c.

GROCERIES.—Trade is reported active at the following quotations:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12c; B 11½c; Ex C 11½c; C 11½c; C yellow 10½c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 9½a10c. New Orleans sugars, fair, 9½c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales,

Coffee—Fancy 24½c; prime 23½c; good 23½c; fair 22a23c; Java 27c; Laguayra 25a26c; Mocha 44c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 27c ⅌ lb.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra 70c; White Honey 60c; Extra Silver 55c; Red Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40a45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 22c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—The market is stronger, and we quote sales at 14a15c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 1,430 barrels. No change in prices We quote: Mills National, white wheat, bbls $9 80; Pan Handle, southern amber, $9 10; Morning Glory, red winter, $8 70. Stores—Fancy spring brands per bbl, $9 00; winter western flour $8 50a8 75; best bakers brands $8 00a8 50; Dalton City, $9 00. Rye flour $5 50a5 60 per bbl.

GRAIN—The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	474	Corn, sacks	1,342
Oats, sacks	3,012	Rye	262

The receipts of wheat have again fallen off, and prices are firm, though not quotably higher. Reports from the agricultural districts are conflicting as to the prospects of the coming wheat crop; but, to use the language of a veteran farmer with whom we conversed; "Seed time and harvest has been promised—we had the first, the second will come in due time, and will be sufficient to meet the wants of our people with some to spare." We quote red winter at $1 80a1 83; white $1 83a1 85. Oats—arrivals heavy, whilst at the same time there is a brisk demand, sales car lots, at 50a51c, and free in elevator, in sacks, at 52a52c. Corn—There is more inquiry. We are reported sales of car lots at 62a63c. Rye—Receipts light, with no inquiry; prices nominally 98ca$100. Barley nominally 65a85c for spring, and 80a85c for fall.

HAY—Sales baled, on wharf, at $28a30 per ton; baled oats straw $18a20.

HOPS—Demand light; '71s at 60a70c ⅌ lb; old '70s 40a44c ⅌ lb.

HUSKS—In fair demand at 2½a2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25a30c ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ⅌ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $190a195.

HOMINY—$4 50a5 0 ⅌ bbl.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is held at 83a85c; No 2, 60a63c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 85a88c.

LUMBER AFLOAT—Following are the figures at which actual sales are made:—Square pine timber, from $13 00a18 00 per m.; pine boards (according to quality) $20 00a26 00 per m.; pine joist, $16 00a18 00 per m.; hemlock boards, $11 00a14 00 per m.; hemlock joists, $12 00a14 00 per m.; fencing lumber, hemlock, $12 00a13 00 per m.; shingles, $4 50a5 50 per m.; lath, $2 75a3 00 per m.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2a2 25 ⅌ bbl; Clever and $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45 a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c

MINCE MEAT—Good brands held at 12a13c per lb.

MAPLE MOLASSES—There is a fair demand at $1 45 a1 50 per gallon in jars.

ONIONS—Sets $4 00a5 00 per bushel; old dull; sales silver skins at $3 per bbl.

POTATOES—Market is dull and drooping. Prime peach blows nominally 80a85c; seed sweet $2 50a3 00 ⅌ bbl.

RAGS—Sales at 3½a4c ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—We are reported sales clover seed at $5 75 a6 25 per bush; timothy seed $3 25a3 50; flax seed $1 80a2 00.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store $2 00.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee made at 4½c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a8½c per lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92c@$1 00; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn $1 60a1 65 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $6 00 a8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 4, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was steady but not active. As relates to prices, we have no change to note; holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The result was, we have none to report.

CRUDE.

We quote nominally as follows: Spot, 9½c; May, 9½c; S. O. till July, 10c; B. O. same time 11c; B. O. all year, 12c; Parkers $3 75.

REFINED.

The market continues firm, with an upward tendency for Eastern delivery. The following figures are wanted: Spot, 22½c; May 22½c; June, 23c; July 23½c; May to December 24½c.

[By Western Union Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, May 3.—The *Courier* says: The market opened firm this morning and continued strong during the day but was easier at the close. We quote the following sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 70
500 bbls upper road, regular	3 75
1,000 bbls upper road, regular	3 80
500 bbls upper road, regular	3 82½
1,000 bbls upper road, regular, B. O. 1st 6 mos.	4 10
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 75
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 75
500 bbls lower road, spot	3 77½
2,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 97½

NEW YORK, May 3, closing 2.—The market shows a fair degree of animation, and exporters are in the market for a few cargoes at quoted prices, and there is some speculative inquiry; refined is quoted at 22½c, with sales of 2,500 barrels, for this month, at 22½c; 2,500 barrels do on private terms, closing at 23c; 2,000 barrels, buyers' option, June, at 23, and 1,500 bbls sellers' option, June, at 23c; crude in bulk is quoted at 12a13½c, with a moderate inquiry; sales 10,000 bbls on private terms; case oil meets with a moderate sale at 28½a29c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is quoted strong with demand moderate; we quote refined at 22½a22¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Market firm; S. W. 22½c; crude, 12c; cases 27½c; sales none; futures: May 22½c; June 23c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 3.—Market firm and steady at $3 70a3 75.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 2.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 75.

TITUSVILLE, May 3.—Market quiet and firm; Spot, $3 75 bid; regular, $3 85.

OIL CITY, May 3.—Market quiet and firm; ordinary on lower road $3 80; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 00.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

PARKER'S, May 3.—Market firm at $3 70a3 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 3.—Market quiet at $3 70.

ROUSEVILLE, May 3.—Market firm and quiet at $3 75a3 80.

OIL CITY, May 3.—Market quiet but firm at $3 95 a4 00.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Refined 22½a23c; crude in bulk 13a13½c. Market quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—May 22½a22¾c; June 22½c; July 23½c. Crude 12c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	1,162
Owner	Eagle Oil Works	234
Owner	Citizens' Oil Works	536
W Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	154
J Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	222
J Bushnell	Citizens Oil Works	924
H McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	454
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	154
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	308

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Model Oil Works	1,162	Eagle Oil Works	234
Citizens' Oil Works	1,460	Sunbeam Oil Works	154
Keystone Oil Works	222	Vesta Oil Works	154
Crystal Oil Works	154	American Oil Works	308
By river (1 barge)	465		
Total			4,313

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 2, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 99 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 151 bbls to Geo Moore & Co, Philadelphia.

S. Irwin & Co., 411 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 463 bls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total....1,124

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 2, 1872.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$5 75	$8 00
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$5 50	6 25	9 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	6 00	6 75	9 50
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	6 25	7 00	11 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 50	13 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 20		8 00	15 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		8 25	15 50
18 by 22 to 18 by 30		8 75	16 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		9 00	17 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		9 75	19 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		10 50	20 00
28 by 38 to 28 by 44		12 50	21 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48		14 50	24 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			25 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			27 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			29 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			31 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 2, 1872.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ⅌ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A " 1, "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 00
Round Hurl	3 50
Plain Hurl	2 50
Western common	2 25
Broom corn, prime ⅌ ton	$200@210
Broom corn, common, ⅌ ton	130@150
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen	5 00

MONTHLY METAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 4, 1872.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore and blooms, from the daily reports of the COMMERCIAL, for April, 1872; also, the receipts by river for the same time:

RECAPITULATION.

	April, 1870. cars.	April, 1871. cars.	April, 1872. cars.
Penna. Central Railroad	560	383	1,013
P. Ft. W. & C. R.R	621	1,460	1,550
Cleveland & Pitts. R. R	397	253	839
Allegheny Valley Railroad	45	73	94
Pitts. & Connellsville R.R.	26	133	183
Pitts., Cin. & St. L. R. R.	....	14	34
Western Penna. R. R.	....	82	47
Total, cars	1,649	2,398	3,760
Total tons	16,490	23,980	37,600

PIG IRON AND BLOOM RECEIPTS.

By river April 1871 and 1872:

	Blooms, tons.	Pig Iron, tons.	Ore, tons.	Total, tons.
April, 1871	50	6,761	1,570	8,381
April, 1872	300	2,157	7,609	10,067
Increase by rail over April last year				13,780
Increase by river over April last year				2,467
Total increase for April, tons				16,247

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co	..	..	353	353
J Reamer	..	..	22	22
Zug & Co	..	5	103	108
Paul Jones	..	..	61	61
J Painter & Sons	..	..	33	33
J W Porter	..	..	38	38
G. W. Hailman	..	..	84	84
John A Caughey	..	..	40	40
Everson, G & Co	6	..	11	17
Graff, Bennett & Co	3	..	24	27
Spang, C & Co	2	..	12	14
Wm Smith	..	..	11	11
Coleman, R & Co	..	..	12	12
Harbaugh, M & Co	..	..	27	27
Shoenberger, Blair & Co	75	..	31	106
Isabella Furnace	157	..	..	157
Lindsay & McC	4	..	21	25
J Wood, Son & Co	10	..	108	118
Wharton Bros	..	..	4	4
Robinson, R & Co	..	..	5	5
Pittsburgh Forge Works	3	..	11	14
Cambria Iron Co	..	..	56	56
Brown & Co	..	..	20	20
Lewis, O & P	..	..	61	61
Reese, Graff & Co	2	..	17	19
Rodgers & B	..	..	4	4
Superior Mills	..	..	34	34
Lewis, Baily, D & Co	10	..	36	46
Jones & Laughlin	6	..	4	10
Hussey, Wells & Co	..	..	8	8
Maredith, T & Co	..	..	13	13
Chess, Smyth & Co	..	..	22	22
Wilson, Glass & Co	1	..	10	11
Various consignees	..	..	6	6
Total	279	5	1,266	1,550

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Ore.	Blooms.	Metal.	Total.
Nimick & Co	..	5	27	32
McKnight, Porter & Co	55	..	2	57
Wharton Bros	11	..	1	12
Everson, G & Co	5	..	..	5
Kloman, C & Bro	81	..	3	84
Shoenberger, B. & Co	178	..	..	178
Lucy Furnace	155	..	..	155
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	31	..	..	31
Wilson, Glass & Co	8	..	1	9
McKnight & Co	60	..	..	60
Zug & Co	13	..	3	16
Graff, B & Co	..	4	25	29
Byers, McC & Co	2	..	4	6
Isabella Furnace	45	..	..	45
Reese, Graff & Co	10	..	3	13
Jones & Laughlin	10	..	10	20
Union Mills	3	..	5	8
Moorhead & Co	..	..	4	4
Hussey, Wells & Co	31	..	..	31
G. W. Hailman	..	..	2	2
Various consignees	24	..	18	42
Total cars	722	9	108	839

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Moorhead	270	Nimick & Co	84
Brown & Co	58	J. W. Porter	169
J. A. Caughey	122	H. Crichlow	15
R. Wistar	47	G. W. Hailman	8
J. Woods, Son & Co	9	J. Reamer	133
J. Marshall	19	Lloyd & Black	21
T. F. Smith	15	Wharton Bros. & Co.	18
McIntosh, H. & Co	5	Dilworth, P. & Co	10
Coleman R & Co	10		
Total cars			1,013

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lewis, O & P	16	McKnight & Co	13
J. Moorhead	35	Shoenberger, B. & Co.	7
Graff, B. & Co.	8	Byers, McC & Co	7
Marshall & Co	4	Various	4
Total			94

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
R. Wistar	21	J. W. Porter	6
Nimick & Co	3	G. W. Hailman	2
Shoenberger, B & Co	2		
Total			34

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Spang, C. & Co	12	Graff, B. & Co	7
Marshall & Co	2	J. Moorhead	26
Total			47

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Childs & Bro	63	G. W. Hailman	55
Pittsburgh Bolt Works	26	Garrison & Co	1
J. W. Porter	36	McGowan	2
Total			183

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, May 4, 1872.

REMARKS.—We are unable to report any transactions in metal during the past week. The mills and foundries of the city and vicinity are all pretty well supplied with stocks, and are generally refusing to purchase at present prices, while, on the other hand, sellers are not disposed to make concessions. This brings the market to a stand still.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	5	Superior Mills, m	2
G W Hailman, m	3	Reese, G & Co, m	1
Brown & Co, m	1	Graff & McCrum, o	2
W. Smith, m	1	Reese, Graff & Co o	2
Wharton Bros & Co, m	3	J. Wood, Sons & Co, m	14
Jas Wood, Son & Co, o	6	Lewis, O & P, m	5
Total			33

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	5	J. A. Caughey, m	3
J Moorhead, m	17	R Wister, m	1
J Reamer, m	11	Lloyd & Black, m	1
J W Porter, m	10		
Total			48

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Byers, McC & Co., m	2	J Marshall & Co, m	1
Total			3

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars
Nimick & Co., m	4	Loomis & Co, m	1
Kloman, C & Bro, m	1		
Total			6

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

May 1.—Hecla Furnace has fired up and will put on the blast very soon. During her last run she made between 2,100 and 2,200 tons of the best Hanging Rock car wheel iron.

Olive will be in blast inside of three weeks.

Star Furnace in Kentucky is making preparations to resume soon.

Monitor is doing well since she went into blast, having reached eight tons daily, and selling her yield at $60 in Cincinnati.

Grant has been fired up some days and the blast was let on on Tuesday morning.

Center will not begin till near the middle of May, owing to the making of sundry repairs and alterations to the hot blast.

The Valley Iron Works of Youngstown started on last Monday a week to test the machinery, which is now nearly ready for operation. They are said to be exceedingly well arranged.

The Belfont and Ironton mills are now idle in consequence of the strike of the coal diggers last week. The Lawrence mill has procured coal from Sheridan and are running yet on some unfinished orders. The mills are holding firm and indications are that the miners will get the worst of it.—*Journal.*

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 2, 1872.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	19½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	20½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	20
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	..
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	10
Caulking cotton	10 @20

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 2, 1872.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 10 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	5 60 ⅌ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ⅌ case.
Less quantity	6 00 ⅌ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	7 c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	8 c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ⅌ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ⅌ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	7½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	8 c ⅌ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ⅌ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ⅌ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ⅌ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ⅌ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ⅌ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ⅌ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ⅌ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ⅌ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ⅌ bbl
Lump Alum	3½@4c ⅌

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 2, 1872.

Following are the ruling rates for wines and liquors in this market:

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$ 90@1 00
Proof rectified		1 00@1 05
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	200
Mononogahela Rye, 3 years old	100	2 57
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	3 25
Pure Rye, Littell & Mechling's "M," 5 years old	100	5 00
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old proof gallon		2 25
Domestic brandy, proof gallon		1 50
Imported brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		1 50@1 75
Holland Gin		2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy		1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy		1 50@1 75
Port Wine		1 50@1 75
Port Wine, "Crown,"		2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine, "Vallette"		1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine, "Crown"		2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine, "Harmony"		50@6 00
Rum, "New England"		1 75@2 00
Rum, "Jamaica"		5 00@5 50
	Quarts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 0

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 2, 1872.

The following are the current cash prices;

Horse shoes, ⅌ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ⅌ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ⅌ keg	6 00

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, May 2, 1872.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common (scarce)	28 00
Third common (scarce)	25 00
Sheeting	25 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	35 00
Partition boards	43 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅞@113.

NEW YORK, May 3—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4a5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109⅜.

GOLD.

Gold advanced sharply to-day on the decline in securities in London. It sold up to 113⅛, and closed firm at 112⅞a113. Loans were made at from 2 to 7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $21,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm and higher in sympathy with gold.

Coupons 1881	118	5-20s, 1867	115⅜
5-20s, 1862, ex. int.	112⅜	Coupons 1868	115⅜
5-20s, 1864	112⅜	10-40s	110⅜
5-20s, 1865	112⅞	Currency 6s	116⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅜		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouris	95⅞	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	57	North Carolinas, old	20¾
Tennessees, new	57	North Carolinas, new	93
Virginias, new	55		

STOCKS.

The market was irregular. Pacific Mail was the chief feature. The fluctuations in this stock are due to legislation at Albany and Washington. Western Union was quite prominent in the dealings. Northwestern, Ohios, Chicago, Cincinnati and Indiana Central and Rock Is and were dull and heavy until near the close, when the market was firm, with a better feeling.

Western Union	77⅛	St. Paul	61
Quicksilver	42⅜	do pref'd	80⅜
Adams Express	120½	Toledo & Wabash	77⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co	85½	do pref'd	88
American Express	74	Fort Wayne	96
U. S. Express	77⅜	Terre Haute	23
Pacific Mail	77⅞	do pref	50
New York Central	99	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central Scrip	92⅛	do pref'd	120
Erie	67⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	49⅜
do pref	82	C. C. & C	91
Harlem	126	Burlington & Quincy	132
do pref	135	Lake Shore	96⅜
Mich Central	115	Panama	33⅜
Cleveland & Pitts	92⅝	Illinois Central	133
Northwestern	79⅜	Union Pacific	40⅜
do prf'd	94	C. P. Bonds	102⅛
Rock Island	115⅜	Union	92⅛
N. J. Central	109⅜	Del. Lack. & West'n	108

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 3, 1872.

FLOUR—Extra spring firm at $7a7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat—No 2 spring firm and higher at $1 36½a1 37; cash $1 40. Corn—No 2 spring opened quiet and closed firm at 43½c. Oats—No 2 firm and higher at 35½c. Rye firm at 76a78c. Barley quiet and weak at 55a56½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork dull at $12 55a12 60 cash; $12 80a12 87 June. Lard 8 70c. Hams in pickle steady at 8½a9½c. Bulk shoulders 4½c; sides clear ribs 6½c; clear 7½c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and easier at 83c.

HOGS—Dull at $3 75a4 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 23c. Flour higher; superfine western and State $6 60a6 90; common to good $7 00a7 50; St. Louis $8 00a12 25. Rye flour firmer at $4 25a5 35. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 89c. Wheat higher; No 2 spring Chicago $1 62a1 65½. No. 2 Milwaukee $1 66; winter red western $1 85. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; western mixed 75c; yellow western 77c; old western mixed 74c. Oats firmer; western 52½a54c; Ohio 54a57c. Eggs firm; western 15½a16c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm. Sugar less active, but unchanged. Molasses firm; New Orleans 60a70c. Rice firm. Crude petroleum 12c; sales of refined at 22½a23c. Pork firmer; prime mess $13 87a14 00. Beef unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear 8c. Cut meats firm; hams 9½a10½c; shoulders 5½a6½c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam 8½a9½c; kettle 9½c. Butter firm; new 29a31c. Cheese quiet at 13a17c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The dry goods market is comparatively quiet yet, and as a rule steady and firm, though some slight changes are noticeable in the least desirable textiles. Prints of various makes are hardly so firm; at least, good styles which were selling at 12c, can now be had at 11½c, and Dolly Vardens, which were commanding 13c, can be now be bought at 12½c. But this is owing more to style and the lateness of the season rather than to any other cause. All desirable fancy prints still command 12c, and good standards 12½c, while washing green and orange colors bring 13c. Paper cambrics have been reduced ½c per yard by agents, but jobbers have made no change yet from 13½c. Perhaps they will to-morrow or Monday. Cottonades are steady and in moderate demand only at 32½a37½c for Everett plain, and 35c for Farmers and Mechanics. Grain bags are in moderate request, but firm and steady at 35c for Amoskeag, and 38a40c for Stark A. Light cotton duck is looking up; Bear duck, 8 ounce, sells at 22½a24c; Montana Ravens 23a26c, for 29 inch, and 32½a35c for 40 inch. American bunting in all colors is higher, and American flags range from $2 to $5.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Receipts of beeves to-day, 31 cars; total since Sunday 8,200, or 100 more than the previous week. The market is quicker and prime cattle ½c better. Poor of 5½ cwt. sold at 10½c; fair 6½ cwt. 12c; good, 8 cwt. 13, and prime, 8½ cwt. 13½c.

Sheep—Receipts 2,700, making 8,500 for the week against 14,300 last week. The market is good and prices rather better 8½a9c for good to prime sheared, and 8½c to 10½c for ordinary to choice wool lots.

Hogs—Receipts 2,000 to-day, and 31,000 for the week. Trade is dull and most of the dressed sold at 6c. Pigs are going at 6½c; two cars live, 190 lbs; sold at 4½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 3.—Cattle—Receipts 55, making the week's supply 7,367, or 433 cars, against 424 last week. Scarcely anything remained on the market. Demand fair. Sales 98 Illinois steers, 1,053 to 1,175 lbs, $6 00a6 25; 20 Canada stockers, 712 lbs, $4 62½; 6 Texas steers, 1,150 lbs, $6. Sheep—Receipts 600, making the supply for the week 8,600, against 7,000 last week. The market closed firm, with everything sold at unchanged prices. Sales 629 wooled Michigan sheep, 70 to 85 lbs, at $7 50a8 50; 1,023 wooled Missouri sheep, 86 to 104 lbs, $9 25. Hogs—Receipts 3,100, making the week's supply 20,500, against 16,700 last week. The market is dull, prices being a strong ¼c less than those of last week. Sales 280 Illinois, 202 to 207 lbs, at $4 45a4 50.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Tobacco active; sales 128 hhds; lugs to leaf at $8 25a9 00; medium to fine $9 50a12 50. Bagging quiet. Cotton quiet. Flour firm; extra family $7 50a7 75. Wheat nominal. Corn in fair demand at 59a60c for sacked. Rye firm at $1 00. Provisions steady with fair order demand. Mess pork $13 00a13 25. Bacon—shoulders 5½c; sides, clear rib, 7½c. Lard 9c, kegs 10c. Whisky steady at 84c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—Cotton steady. Flour firm; family $8 50a8 75. Wheat active and advanced; red $1 95a2 00; other grades unchanged. Oils steady. Mess pork quiet and unchanged; regular $13 00. Lard firm at 8½a9c. Bulk meats 4½a6½a6½a7c; Bacon firm; shoulders 5½c; sides 7½a7½c. Hogs dull at $4 00a4 25; receipts 925. Whisky firm at 83c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—Flour firm; extra spring $6 50a7 25. Wheat excited and higher; No. 1 $1 46; No. 2 $1 39. Oats firm; No. 2 35½c. Corn—No. 2 mixed 43½c. Rye firm; No. 1 75c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 74c. Mess pork $12 62. Lard—Prime steam, 8½c. Bulk shoulders 4½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 3.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 4a5c; No. 1 white Michigan $1 93½; amber Michigan $1 82. Corn firm; high mixed 50½a51c; low mixed 50a50½c. Oats dull and nominal; No 1 60c½. Clover seed—Ohio and Michigan $5 35.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $8 00a8 75. Wheat firm; red $2 00; amber $1 98. Rye $1 00. Corn firm. Oats unchanged. Crude petroleum 16½a16¾c; refined 22½c. Whisky dull at 90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat higher; No 1 red winter $1 84a1 85; No 2 $1 74a1 75. Corn quiet at 57c. Oats steady; No 1 45c. Petroleum unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 3.—Cotton nominal; low middling 21½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 3.—Cotton; no sales; low middling 22½c.

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Clover and Timothy Seed,
Onion Sets,
Every variety Seed Potatoes,
500 jugs Maple Syrup,
50 Tubs Ohio Roll Butter,
40 barrels Eggs,
1,000 gall. Apple Butter, in pails,
3,000 bush. Ohio Peach Blows,
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SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.

My new Seed Catalogue for 1872, containing a complete List of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, NOW READY, and will be sent FREE to any address.

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WILLOW BASKETS—THE FINEST assortment of Market and Lunch Baskets in the city; also Hampers, Clothes and Traveling Baskets received and for sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York

1872.

Batavie	May 4	Liverpool.
Washington	May 5	France.
Algeria	May 11	Liverpool.
Parthia	May 18	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	May 18	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 3, 1872.

River stationary with five feet water in the channel. Weather raining; thermometer 48 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 3, 1872.

River six feet two inches and rising. The Express departed for Parkersburg at 11 A. M.; Allegheny Belle and barges, from St. Louis, arrived at 1 P. M. Rained at intervals to-day; cloudy and cool.

M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z.W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.
Juniata	C. L. Brennan	Cincinnati.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

Monongahela five feet andrising.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville	U. S. Mail boats, 8 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Brownsville	West Virginia, Donaldson, 3 P. M.
St. Louis	Messenger, Shuman, 4 P. M.
New Orleans	Murillo, Calhoun, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet and rising slowly. The weather continues changeable with occasional showers. Trade on the landing was not very brisk.

THE steamer Juniata and Granite State left since our last, the former for Cincinnati, the latter for Portsmouth. The Carrie Brooks also left Wheeling.

THE towboat Collier and barges, in charge of Capt Williamson, is announced for St. Louis this day.

THE tow-boat Comet that was aground at Beaver Shoals got off yesterday morning and is now going down the Ohio; destination St. Louis.

THE new South American steamer Murillo, Capt. Richard Calhoon, is announced for New Orleans on Saturday.

THE punctual packet West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day, 3 P. M., for Brownsville and Geneva. For further information see Capt. S. R. Patterson on the wharf-boat.

CAPT. S. SHUMAN has been appointed commander of the steamer Messenger, loading for St. Louis, and announced for Saturday. Captain Shuman is an experienced and gentlemanly officer, and has many friends. The first clerk is Mr. John C. Fisher, an officer who stands at the head of the profession.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side-wheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

THURSDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The interruption of navigation through the canal prevented the departure of several steamers yesterday, bound down the river. The Robert Mitchell departs for New Orleans this evening. Captain R. M. Wade received a dispatch from Louisville, yesterday morning, which says that the Robert Mitchell may possibly get through the canal Friday; that the Charles Bodmann is still at the mouth of the canal; and that five boats are below waiting to get through.

THE St. Louis *Times* says: "General Ranney announces that the Memphis Packet Company has reduced rates to Little Rock ten cents a barrel on flour and five cents a hundred on pound freight. Capt. Noel, of the Rubicon, has gone to the Ohio, three or four points below Cincinnati, and has determined to close a contract for a new steamboat hull before returning to this port. The new hull will be 240 feet length of keel, 36 feet in breadth, and 6 feet depth of hold. Her cylinders will be 20 inches in diameter, 7½ feet stroke, and she will have a battery of three boilers. Of course, our civil friend Swivel is in with Noel as partner and trustworthy friend, each helping the other on to legitimate results—a fortune. The new steamer is especially designed for the trade of the Bends of the Lower Mississippi with Vicksburg.

CINCINNATI.—Thursday's *Gazette* says: Capt. Jos. M. Story's new steamer Andy Baum made a trial trip yesterday morning. It was satisfactory in every respect. Pilot Amos Gardner took the wheel, and says she answers the helm splendidly. She made the run from Creighton's Mill in Columbia, to the Gas Works, in forty-five minutes. She now lies at the foot of Broadway, where she will receive her outfit. The Baum is 235 feet long, 37½ feet beam, 6 feet depth of hold. She has 4 five flue boilers, 40 inches in diameter; 22 inch cylinders, with 7 feet stroke. She has also one of Cape & Maxwell's patent doctors, the only one in use on the Ohio river. Her engines were formerly in the steamer Swallow. Her owner has not yet determined what trade he will put her in, but probably from Cincinnati to New Orleans. Captain Story intends soon to build another and lighter boat, with friction machinery.

LOUISVILLE.—Thursday's *Courier Journal* says: The Charley McDonald arrived from Memphis flying light. She will leave to-day for Island 18 with a full tow of coal for J. V. McDonald & Co.

The John Gilmore departed for Cairo with 16 coal boats for N. J. Bigley. This tow will be forwarded from Cairo to New Orleans in tow of the Joseph H. Bigley.

The R. E. Lee ran from Paducah to Evansville—one hundred and fifty miles—in eleven hours, and was hardly in a trot at that. So, at least, says the Paducah *Kentuckian*.

The following boats were lying below the falls yesterday evening, waiting to get through the canal: Henry Probasco, R. W. Skillinger, Edinburgh, Cherokee, Mollie Ebert, Jim Watson, W. H. Brown and St. John.

It is the hardest thing imaginable to ascertain anything definite as to when the canal will be in a condition to admit of boats passing through. It is generally believed, however, that by Friday or Saturday evening the work will be finished, but it may be longer.

LOUISVILLE.—On Wednesday evening about five o'clock a very sudden gale sprung up, and for a half hour things looked squally at the Portland wharf, and at one time it was feared that considerable damage would be done to the boats lying in that vicinity. The Tarascon, immediately before the wind commenced blowing, backed out for Henderson, but had not proceeded half way to New Albany before the wind struck her, which turned her around and forced her back to the foot of Sand Island, where her stern struck, which doubtless prevented her from running into the steamer St. John, lying just above the foot of the island. As soon as the wind ceased, however, she had no difficulty in getting afloat. There were a number of drays and express wagons on the levee at the time, some of which were turned up side down and broken to pieces. An express wagon belonging to Pat Murphy, the well known newspaper vender of this city, was capsized, covering up both the driver and horse. The driver was soon released from his perilous condition, badly bruised, but fortunately no bones were broken. Another vehicle, being driven by one of the Twelfth ward delegates to the county convention, fared the same fate, and he too received many cuts and bruises about the head and face, which will most likely prevent him from participating in the intrigues and wire-workings of that stupendous body. In this we do not know that he is badly worsted.

New Steamer Murillo.

This splendid new steamer was built under the superintendence of Capt. John T. Stockdale for a company in South America. This is the third boat built by Capt. Stockdale for the same company, who have come to the conclusion, after repeated trials elsewhere, that Pittsburgh is the place to build boats, and Capt. Stockdale the party to get one up. The Murillo is announced for New Orleans, this day, in charge of Capt. Richard Calhoun. The following particulars may be of interest to our readers: Hull, by H. B. Cook & Co., Brownsville; length on deck, 157 feet; beam, 33 feet; hold, 6 feet; built in 15 water tight compartments; sides planked up inside, and caulked and kneed by strong locust knees every 20 feet; 3 fore and aft bulkheads—all well caulked. Engines by James Reese, two 22 inch cylinders, 6 foot stroke; 4 boilers, 44 inches diameter, 22 feet long, 4 flues. All pipes of copper; heaters copper. Cabin by A. Jackson, Sewickley—finished with walnut doors and walnut pillars and brackets. Painting by W. Lees. Smithing by Douglass & Sons. Bells by Fulton Son & Co. Outfit by Evans, Dallas & Gilmore. Upholstery by Holzman & Weiderhold. This makes the third boat built by J. T. Stockdale for the same parties, to navigate the Magdalenas river, in South America. Both the former steamers, (Australia and Barrenquilla) have been very successful, and proved to be satisfactory in all their equipments. These steamers have been built very strong, no expense spared in their construction, as they have a sea voyage to endure equal to crossing the Atlantic. Their course is as follows:—From New Orleans to Key West, Fla.; from thence to the Island of Cuba, up around Sidd Islands by the Bahamas; through the windward passage between Hayti and Jamaica; thence up the east side of the Carribean Sea to south latitude No. 10; thence across the Carribean Sea to the mouth of the Magdalena river, at Santa Martha—from Pittsburgh 4,500 miles.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad

Carnagie K & co, 1 car stone. Wm Buente, 1 do do. J D Hile, 1 car lumber. John Hincliffe, 1 car stone. S Duff, 1 car shingles. Jas P Wood, 2 cars stone. I Dickey, 65 bales broom corn. Allen Kirkpatrick & co, 10 bags e seed. E & C Maginn, 1 bx pears. O Ferson & co, 6 bbls flour. Vogt, Mahon & co, 12 sks potatoes, 1 bx butter, 5 bxs beans. Sands & R, 3 bbls flour. Henry Rea Jr. 119 bgs potatoes, 2 bbls mdse, 4 tubs butter. T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour. John Rose, 49 bales hay. D Wallace, 100 bdls paper. Myers & A, 45 bdls shoulders. S D Strasberger, 30 dos f jars. J P Smith & co, 20 do. W J Steele & Bro, 1 bx lemons. Union Glass & co, 1 brl chimneys. Frank Clark, 1 bx sund. Woodward & D, 1 do do, 2 brls eggs. J J Pettitt & co, 20 sks potatoes, 2 brls d apples. D Chestnut & co, 2 sks leather scraps. M H Lemon, 7 bdls rockers, 5 do chairs. J Daulz, 10 doz brooms. Davis, Chambers & co, 17 sks rags. J S Dilworth & co, lot empt bxs. H Gerwig & Son, 3 bales twine. N J Braden, 100 bxs cheese. W Gilliller, 2 brls tallow. Jno Ambler, lot h h goods. Scott & Gisal, 31 cases coffins. R Wiggin, 6 cars r r iron. S B Floyd, 190 sacks oats. M McKenny, one car scrap iron. J Hare & Son, 12 charms. Jno M Mueller, 206 sks barley. J B Canfield, 3 bbls potash. J C Jenkins, 32 bxs cheese. S Musgrove, 30 bxs wood in shape, 3 bbls do. Reed & J, 4 kegs grease, 7 bbls tallow, 1 bx lard, 2 kgs butter. Safe and Lock Co, 1 safe. C Hoevler & co, lot bone and cattle tails. Graff, B & co, 2 cars limestone. Spencer & McKay, 144 empty bbls. T C Jenkins, 400 sks flour. Houck, McC & co. 26 sks potatoes, 2 bbls eggs. W P Townsend, 27 kegs nuts, 2 csks do. Loh & Cooley, 3 bbls apples. N J Bradin, 40 bxs cheese. McCracken Bros, 170 sks oats. Mrs S K Bissell, 1 bx mdse. Jas Callery, 183 hides. C Yeager & co, 12 childrens' carriages, 18 toy wagons, 12 wheel-barrows.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—E H Eggers, 8 pkgs mdse. Wm Brown & co, 2 bales rope. John Palmer & Bro, 1 cask lead. A Holstein, 21 bdls hides. E Meydes & Sons, 6 bales cotton. Houck, McC & co, 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do. D W Huntsman & co, 30 bundles chair, lot furniture. Chas Hutchinson, 60 dozen brooms. C Gliss, lot s ware. Grusch, R & co, 1 car lumber. Mullen, S & co, 1 car do. B D Moore, 2 cars do. Hamilton, Lemmon A & co, 1 car do. J M Hemphill, 3 cars staves. Holmes & H, 2 cars hay. W Steele & Son, 1 car hay. J Hippley, 2 cars hay. S M Cummings, 1 car wheels. M Heil & co, 1 car barley. D Coleman & co, 1 car stone. Superior Iron co, 5 cars limestone. Jas Shearer, 1 car stone. J Peters & Son, 1 car do. Forrester & M, 1 car do. F Owens, 30 bbls g apples. Geo Stewart, 1 car oats. Henry Lentz, 3 bbls eggs, 2 bxs butter. Penna co, care R Higgins, 4 cars old rails.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J Arbuthnot, 1 bx butter, 2 bbls eggs. Thos Crea, 1 bx butter, 1 bbl eggs. W A Bartley, 1 bbl eggs. Schonberger B co, 2 cars limestone. J B Lyon & co, 2 cars stone. A V R R, 2 cars lumber. P Gallagher, 19 bgs and 11 baskets potatoes. A A Gwynn, 12 sks potatoes. Geo Hornsbury, 5 sks do, 2 calves. Wm Hofman, 4 calves, 3 sheep. H F Cochran, 4 calves, 6 lambs, 1 bx butter. J G McLain, 23 sks potatoes. H Ross, 5 calves. J Frantz, 3 calves. Thos McCourt, 25 sks potatoes. Voigt, Mahood & co, 2 bbls meat. Jno Hoffman, 9 calves. Laing & McKallip, 47 sks rye, 11 bags bags, 9 sacks potatoes. Keystone Bridge co, 1 can ref oil. J S Dilworth, 2 bbls eggs. Thos White, 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs. L J Blanchard, 2 bbls butter, 1 do eggs. H Foster, 3 bbls butter, 2 tubs do, 13 bbls eggs. H F Burggeman, 2 bbls butter, 5 do eggs, 1 bx chickens. J Andrews, 1 bx butter. J McEntyre, 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, 1 do tobacco. Jas Graham, 8 sacks sacks. J Hammett & Son, 19 bdls g hides. Haworth & D, 1 bbl d fruit. M F Herron & co, lot bags. Jno Wilson, 1 bbl flour. Morrison & co, 2 bx cheese. C P Markle & Son, 6 sacks rags. Geo Urtz, 6 bx boots and shoes, 3 bdls paper bxs. Lockhart & co, 1 bx 1 rods. J McDonald Crossan, 3 cars milk, 1 basket. Pitts Bolt co, 5 cars old iron.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Shanberger, 99 bbls flour. F Alden, 31 g stones. W Dilworth Jr, 1 car lumber. Dawson & B, 9 wheels. McMullen M & co, 14 bg spice. Pollard & co, 1 box glass. Smith & co, 1 lot furniture. Grover & B, 48 crates w shape. J Caulley, 10 bbls oil; G N Hoffstott, 10 do. Pittsburgh Steel Casting co, 1 lot s iron. Brilliant oil works, 100 oil bbls. W G Miller, 1 car oats. Voght M & co, 15 sacks potatoes. W J Steel & co, 5 box cheese. Marven & co, 24 e boxes. Hall & co, 2 setts plow iron. G G Pemrock, 5 bbls l oil. J L Little, 1 lot old iron. C C Crauthers, 2 bbls cider; 2 do a butter; 1 box mdse. S B Floyd, 171 sks wheat. Lewis, O & P, 1 bbl bolts. W D Cooper & co, 7 kegs p barley. D M Jenkins, 2 bbls wheat. Seghmeyer & V, 5 kegs oat meal. Potter & S, 16 sks potatoes. J A Graff, 8 sks c seed. P Duff, 6 bbls potatoes, 11 sks do. Wentworth & D, 85 sks do. Loh & C, 2 bxs bacon. J Dunlap, 1 bx cooper scrap. Voigt, M & co, 3 tcs hams. H Aut, 1 bbl wine. J Heisal, 1 do do. F H Zimmerman, 1 do do. J Rose, 25 bales hay. J O'Brien, 9 sks potatoes. J Woodwell, 3 doz chairs. W Flaccus & co, 5 doz pails. W Cooper, 10½ bbls fish. Lemble Bros, 20½ do do. W L Tucker, 11,000 hoop poles. W Smith, 22 pcs gas pipe. B D Moore, 500 oil bbls. Zug & co, 3 bbls s iron. Head, C & co, 1 lot produce. H J Baker, 1 lot do. E Hany, 2 bbl eggs. W J Steel & Bro, 2 do do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Nimick & co, 40 tons pig iron. T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour. E Moye & co, 7 do eggs. C Walters, 1 chest. S B Floyd, 2 cars oats. D Chestnut & co, 1 do iron safe. R McCabe, 190 bdls g hides. W H Groff & co, 59 bales hay. C Smith, 5 bbls eggs, 1 sk furs. Head, C & co, 2 bbls eggs, 7 do potatoes. J H Mc Cracken & Bro, 1 bx bacon. R W & C Miller, 13 sks potatoes. Voigt, Mahood & co, 2 bbls eggs. Wm Flaccus & Son, 2 sks hair. J A Graff, 2 bbls eggs. Jas Callery & co, 3 g beef hides, 2 do calf do, 3½ bbls tallow. M F Herron, 1 car corn. Dan Wallace, 2 do oats. Watt, Lang & co, 200 bbls flour. W H Graff & co, 56 bales hay. Scott & Gisal, 1 car oats, 1 do middlings, 2 do corn. McBane & A, 39 bales hay. L Schmidt, 80 kegs beer. J S Ramsey & co, 5 bbls oil. T C Jenkins, 5 do. E H Myers & co, 10 do. Haworth & D, 10 do. F Sellers & co, 51 tcs lard.

West Penn Railroad.

1 car lumber, F. Becker, 1 do do, Reed Bro's. 1 do do, Hoop, Jones & Co. 1 do do, T. S. Calhoun. 1 car muck iron, Graff B. & Co. 7 sacks potatoes, H. Harrison. 6 do do, W. Harrison. 21 sacks potatoes, A. & J. C. Smith. 2 bbl's eggs, R. Carson.

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, D & Co	46	S M Kier	69
Coleman, R & Co	16		
Total			127

FINANCIAL.

Notice to Careful Investors!

If you desire to buy a safe and profitable security, we are now offering a limited lot of those approved

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Milwaukee and Nashua Railway Co.,

At 90, and accrued interest from the 1st of November to date. This Bond is *unusually strong* being a combined Mortgage on all the Real Estate and Railroad Property of the Road; and each bondholder is further secured by the record of mortgage at the county seats through which the Road passes, and also vested in the

Union Trust Company, of New York City,

As Trustees for bondholders. The Road is 130 miles long, and connects Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with the great Pacific Railroads, and terminates at St. Joseph, Missouri. It is one of the most profitable enterprises passing over a rich and populous country, making the shortest route and most important link between the great Lakes and the Pacific, as also all intermediate connections North and South. The Road is being rapidly constructed, and the amount of Bonds ($1,000 each) is limited in issue. The present price will be advanced as the construction progresses toward completion. For a more specific statement of the intrinsic value of these Bonds as a basis for safe investments send for Map Circular to the SAVINGS, DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT BANK of

SAM'L McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Government and other Loan Agents.

Collections and everything in the Banking Business has careful personal attention on most reasonable terms. Money advances made upon approved *security*. Interest paid on Deposits. MWS

EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY,

PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

On the plan of the Mt. Holyoke School. Board and Tuition, $150 per annum.

Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th.

For Catalogues, with full information, address

Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

Grand Concert

AT

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

July 4, 1872.

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

300 Beautiful Building Lots

AT

OAKDALE STATION

TICKETS $1 00.

At conclusion of the Concert the Manager will distribute 300 BUILDING LOTS to the ticket holders in the usual manner, but HONESTLY and IMPARTIALLY.

These Lots belong to Mr. S. GILLILAND, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and being situated convenient to the city, will make excellent and pleasant homes for the working man and mechanic. These Lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six foot vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. This bank, which gives full access to the coal underneath, will be given away with the Lot on which it is situated. The coal, valued at 1½ cents per bushel, is worth $10,000. A neat Frame Cottage House is also situated on this property, and with the Outbuildings will be given away with the lot on which it is built. Oakdale is a well known, thriving and prosperous town, and at present contains an Academy, Female College, Malt House, Postoffice, Express Office, and a large number of handsome Dwelling Houses, and taken altogether is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle.

CLUB PREMIUMS.—To the getter up of a club of thirty a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of twenty, Five Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of six, one Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them. They will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Munson Parcell, Editor and Publisher of the Weekly Mirror, Allegheny City, Pa.; Col. Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer. As to title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

J. W. TAYLOR, (Cashier City Bank, 112 Fifth Avenue), Treasurer.

GEORGE H. SHANAFELT,
GENERAL MANAGER,

To whom all communications must be addressed. General Office, 72 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Persons remitting money must send by Registered Letter, or P. O. Order.

RARE CHANCE!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER THEIR

OLD ESTABLISHED

AND

Magnificent First-Class

Drug AND Prescription

STORE

FOR SALE!

Also, Lease of Store and Dwelling containing 8 Rooms and Finished Attic.

The FIXTURES consist of Elegant WALNUT and ASH CASES, with MARBLE SHELVES, MARBLE TOP COUNTER. Also, a "PUFFER" OCTAGON SODA FOUNTAIN, with an Elegant MARBLE COUNTER. The BOTTLES, &c., are of the latest and improved styles. There is also a good Stock on hand. The Fixtures are as good as new, having been in use only about three years. The Conveniences connected with this Establishment for the conducting of the business are not excelled by any house in the country. This establishment is doing A LARGE ESTABLISHED PRESCRIPTION and DRUG TRADE. The Store is located on a prominent thoroughfare and in a good neighborhood, which is annually increasing in population. To an enterprising person or persons this offers a rare chance for a good and lucrative investment.

N. B.—As we are engaged in the Manufacture of Perfumery, &c., which will require our whole attention, we offer this rare inducement.

Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars, &c., apply or address

CHAS. ABEL & CO.,

172 WYLIE AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCY HOSPITAL FREE CLINICS, 9 A. M.,

Commencing MAY 1st.

Monday—General Medical.
Tuesday—Diseases of Women and Children.
Wednesday—Surgical.
Thursday—General Medical.
Friday—Diseases of Women and Children.
Saturday—Surgical.

BLIGH'S FOLDING DESK,

Or Table for Chairs.

Patented October 24, 1871.

A complete Writing or Reading Desk and Work Table combined. Folds into small space when not in use; is adjustable to any chair. Price $3. Send for it. Sent C. O. D. if desired. Agents wanted. Address

eow S. L. BLIGH, Pithole City, Pa.

FOR SALE—

The Fixtures, Furniture, Good Will, &c.,

Of the CRAWFORD HOUSE, NEWCASTLE, PA., doing a good business and sold for no fault. Trains stop for Meals at the House. Must be sold, as present proprietor leaves town. Satisfactory reasons given.

T. B. NICHOLS, Proprietor.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA..............CAPT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER ELECTOR..............CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..............CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..............CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON..............Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

Leaves every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY—12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS,

H. DARLINGTON..............Commander.
H. O. CALDWELL..............Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, Agent.

ZANESVILLE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

JULIA No. 2,

C. R. STULL..............Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

CINCINNATI.

For Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—12 M.

THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN..............Commander

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

The JUNIATA will receipt Passengers and Freight through to St. Louis.

C. L. BRENNAN.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR..............Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, May 4—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

COLLIER AND BARGES.

E. WILLIAMSON..............Captain
CHAS. MATHEWS..............Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to GEO. H. GHRIEST, Agent.

ST. PAUL.

For Cairo, St. Louis and St. Paul.

SATURDAY, May 4.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

MESSENGER,

S. SHUMAN..............Captain.
JOHN S. FISHER..............Clerk

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

SATURDAY, May 4—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

MURILLO,

RICHARD CALHOUN..............Captain

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR SALE—

TOWBOAT TOM REES,

In complete order. For particulars address

Captain G. A. VANDEGRIFT,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

STEAM

CAPSTAN PATENT.

Parties who have used or are now using Steam Power Capstans, in infringement of the McMillin Patent, are hereby notified to take out licenses, or they will be proceeded against by suit in the United States Circuit Court. The validity of the Patent and the right of the owners of the patent to an injunction having been fully affirmed and established, parties will save themselves expense and trouble by settling promptly.

The undersigned may be found at his office, with ENGLAND & BINDLEY, 263 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Licenses will be granted on reasonable terms.

JOHN S. M'MILLIN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between F. A. KONOLD and CHARLES P. KELLERMAN, under the name and style of F. A. KONOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, F. A. KONOLD retiring from the business, which will hereafter be conducted by CHAS. P. KELLERMAN, who assumes all liabilities of the firm, and who will collect all outstanding accounts due the same.

F. A. KONOLD.
CHAS. P. KELLERMAN.

PITTSBURGH, May 1, 1872.

Chas. P. Kellerman

SUCCESSOR TO

F. A. KONOLD & CO.,

(FORMERLY D. S. DIFFENBACHER & CO.,)

Will continue the Boot and Shoe Business at the new stand,

NO. 62 FIFTH AVENUE,

Opposite Burnell's Museum, where a splendid assortment of Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes will be found at very moderate prices. Mr. Kellerman, while thanking the public for past favors, solicits a continuance of the same, which no effort will be spared to merit.

NOTICE—

The Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM MILLER, WILLIAM BRUFF, JOHN M THORP JEROME S. BONNETT, under the firm name of

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,

Has been dissolved by the death of William Miller. tf

THE CELEBRATED

JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN

Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by

L. R. NORTON, State Agent,

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞AGENTS WANTED. Tths

T. Scandrett & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO J. BOOBYER,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

No. 225 LIBERTY ST.,

SIGN OF THE BEE HIVE.

Lace Curtains,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

Turkish Folding Spring Beds

AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

AT

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

NEW BURLINGTON HERRING—10 boxes fresh Smoked Burlington Herring, the first of the season, just received and for sale by the dozen or box by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

Brass and Copper Seamless Tubes,

For Locomotive, Marine and Stationary Boilers.

Heater Tubes, Paper Rolls, Pump Chambers, Condensers,
Worms for Stills, Bilge Pipes, Feed Pipes, Pump Rams,
Hand Rails, Steam Pipes, Sand Pipes, Printers' Moulds,

FOR SALE BY

MERCHANT & CO.,

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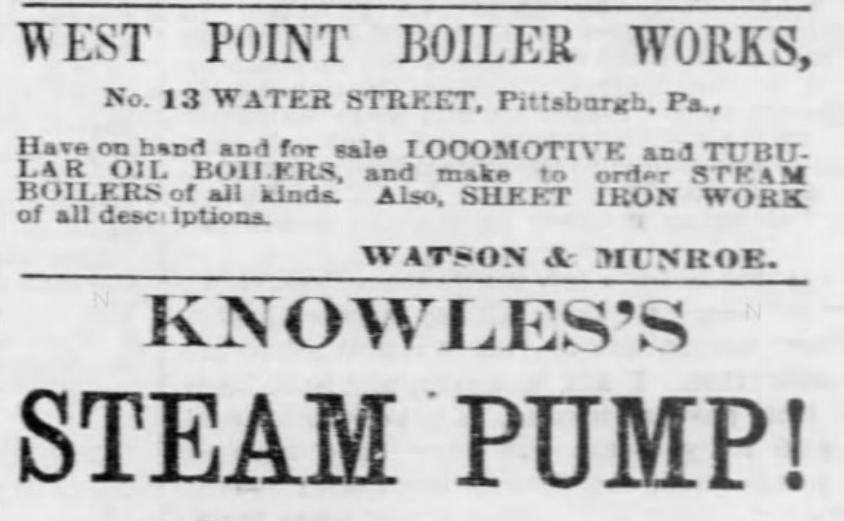

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Continued from First Page.

Greeley was the nominee of the Convention for President of the United States.

Now for Vice President.

The President announced that the next order of business was the nomination of a candidate for Vice President.

Illinois and Ohio asked the privilege of withdrawing for consultation. There was much objection but they marched out notwithstanding, and the Chair announced a recess of ten minutes.

The Chairman, on calling the Convention to order again, reminded delegates that they were to select one from each delegation as member of the Liberal Reform National Executive Committee.

Gen. Burnett, of Ohio, said he was requested to inquire whether the name of Lyman Trumbull was before the Convention as a candidate for the Vice Presidency? Illinois replied that Trumbull would not consent to be a candidate for that office under any circumstances.

An excited individual from the Indiana delegation arose and in a stentorean voice moved to nominate that man for Vice President who was too pure to remain in that stink hole, Washington city. General Cox.

The Balloting Begins.

The first ballot for Vice President was then taken, with the following result in detail: Alabama—Brown, 18; Arkansas—Brown, 12; California—Brown, 12; Connecticut—Brown, 10; Julian, 10; Delaware—Trumbull, 6; Florida—Brown, 6; Georgia—Brown, 22; Illinois—G. W. Julian, 42; Indiana—Julian, 28; Iowa—J. D. Cox, 15; Julian, 3; Gov. Walker, 1; Brown, 3; Kansas—Brown, 8; Julian, 2; Kentucky—Clay, 28; Louisiana—Brown, 14; Maine, Julian, 14; Maryland—Trumbull, 15; Brown, 1; Massachusetts—Julian, 22; Trumbull, 2; Michigan—Walker, 3; Julian, 5; Brown, 7; Cox, 7; Minnesota—Walker, 2; Julian, 10; Trumbull, 10; Tipton 2; Mississippi—Brown, 16; Missouri—Brown, 28; Nebraska—Tipton, 6; Nevada—Brown, 6; New Hampshire—Brown, 8; New Jersey—Brown, 3; Julian, 1; Cox, 2; Trumbull, 1; Scoville, 12; New York—Brown, 33; Trumbull, 31; Julian, 2; Walker, 1; Clay, 1; North Carolina—Trumbull, 8; Walker, 12; Ohio—Brown, 2; Trumbull, 40; Julian, 2; Oregon—Brown, 6; Pennsylvania—Cox 1; Julian, 2; Brown, 22; Walker, 27; Rhode Island—absent and not voting; South Carolina—Walker, 14; Tennessee—Brown, 2; Trumbull, 20; Texas—Trumbull, 16; Vermont—Trumbull, 4; Brown, 3; Julian, 1; Virginia—Walker, 22; West Virginia—Trumbull, 10; Wisconsin—Clay, 20. Total Brown, 287; Trumbull, 156; Julian, 134½; Walker, 84½; C. M. Clay, 44; J. D. Cox, 25; Tipton, 8; Scoville, 12. Whole number of votes cast, 702; necessary for choice, 352.

When Illinois announced part of its votes for Cassius M. Clay, that gentleman arose and respectfully declined the honor, declaring his intention of supporting Gratz Brown.

General Burnett, after several votes had been called, announced that General Cox, of Ohio, would not be a candidate.

A delegate from Pennsylvania moved that the Convention nominate Gratz Brown by acclamation. The motion met a determined cry of "no," from all parts of the hall, when the gentleman withdrew his motion. Lieut. Governor Koerner, of Illinois, appeared upon the platform and said,—I desire to say in behalf of Judge Trumbull that on no condition will he accept the nomination of Vice President. As there were some doubts in the matter we have telegraphed to him, and he positively declines.

Gratz Brown Nominated.

The second ballot was taken as follows: Alabama—Brown, 18; Arkansas—Brown, 12; California—Brown, 12; Connecticut—Julian, 10; Brown, 1; Delaware—absent and not voting; Florida—Brown, 6; Georgia—Brown, 22; Illinois—Julian, 38; Walker, 4; Indiana—Julian, 28; Iowa—Julian, 13; Palmer, 1; Brown, 8; Kansas—Julian, 1; Brown, 9; Kentucky—Brown, 24; Louisiana—Brown, 14; Virginia—Walker, 22; West Virginia—Julian, 10; Wisconsin—Julian, 5; Brown, 15; Illinois changed 21 for Julian to 21 for Brown. Total—Brown, 425; Julian, 175; Walker, 75; Tipton, 3; Gov. Palmer, 8. The result was announced and received with great cheers and cries of "Brown," "Brown," "Brown."

The Chair stated that Brown was not in the hall.

On motion of Mr. Cochrane, the President, first Vice President, and secretaries were appointed a committee to inform the successful candidates of their nomination.

The End.

The Liberal Republican Convention adjourned *sine die*. Three cheers were called for and given for the successful candidates with great enthusiasm, followed by three cheers for Carl Schurz and three cheers for Cincinnati and the Committee on Arrangements, which were given with equal cordiality, earnestness and good will.

In response to vehement calls for a speech Senator Shurz said: Fellow citizens—This Convention has overwhelmed me with kindness, and I have especially to thank them for the indulgence with which they have borne with me while I was endeavoring to the best of my ability to conduct with fairness and impartiality the deliberations of this large, and let us confess, sometimes a little unruly body. [Laughter.] We have now accomplished our work. Our duty it will be now to proclaim to all the land the principles we have embodied in our platform and go forward and solicit the support of the people of the United States for the candidates we have nominated. I have already done so much speaking in this Convention, and may be I may have to do so much during the impending campaign, that you will certainly bear with me, if I close my speech in the same manner in which I closed my first.

Calls were made for a few words from Hon. G. W. Julian, of Indiana. He said:—If my physical health would allow me to talk to you it would afford me great gratification. I am, however, and have been for some time past, an invalid. I have retired from politics, and truly would not have been here at all had it not been for the Liberal Republican movement, which I could not possibly stay away from. [Applause.] I am in it and of it, and shall go with The vast concourse had this time greatly diminished, and the more enthusiastic portion, who had till now it to the end. If I can gather up my health, which I think will be greatly invigorated by what we have done, I hope by and by to be able to help your cause.

Calls were made for Palmer, Curtin and Tilton, none whom, however, appeared.

A delegate said he thought the Convention ought not to adjourn without tendering their thanks to the proprietor of *Harper's Weekly* for having done so much in giving popularity to their cause through the caricatures of Nast. [Laughter.]

lingered around the platform gradually withdrew, and thus ended an inaugural meeting unprecedented in magnitude, interest and import.

It is currently reported and generally believed that the division in the Illinois delegation was the cause of the defeat of Trumbull. It has been long recognized in national nominating conventions that strength and availibility is first indicated by unity of support in the candidate's own State. In consequence of the stubborn division Illinois weakened Trumbull's chances with increasing intensity and led to his abandonment in the face of a vigorous and large adherence throughout the delegations.

The Feeling After Adjournment.

At an informal meeting in College Hall, Judge Brinkerhoff said he was not to be made the victim of a choice between two evils. Men came from Pennsylvania and New York who were as much intruders as the Devil was when he intruded himself among the sons of men. They came and outwitted and outnumbered them. He did not belong to anybody now, was not yet willing to say he would not vote for Grant, but he should not vote for Greeley.

General Burnet said he now felt discouraged and disheartened. He didn't think civil service reform had anything to hope for from such men as Mr. Greeley. He was honest, progressive and liberal in his views, yet one of crotchets, and with no judgment; having in New York political associates and friends of a class who didn't enjoy public confidence, and who were nearly allied to Tammany corruption. Though he was deeply grieved by the result of to-day, he thought they ought to maintain their organization for future work and not take a false step of which they might repent in future. Col. E. Parrott said never was a more shameless trade made by men than by Gratz Brown in this Convention. Mr. Frey said the bargain and sale was evident. Where is the evidence? some members asked. In Gratz Brown's speech, Mr. Frey replied. Judge Hoadley charged that the Tammany ring had triumphed. He would defeat Greeley and Brown if he had to vote for Grant to do it. He was no office-seekers, but he was after men to punish them before they got their hands into the public treasury. But he was not in favor of abandoning their organization. He said they should remain together, maintaining their organization until the time should arrive when their principles should prevail.

Reunion and Reform Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The Reunion and Reform Convention reconvened this morning at ten o'clock in Mozart Hall, the number in attendance being small. Judge Ranney in the Chair.

Resolutions Reported.

Judge Warden, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

Resolved, first, That we are independent citizens, and disregarding former political affiliations and laying aside all mere partisan prejudices, now demand with equal suffrage for all complete amnesty for all; we demand a hearty and unreserved acquiescence in the Constitution as it stands to-day, accepting all the amendments in their true significance; we demand equal civil and political rights for every citizen, and complete protection in the enjoyment of those rights.

Resolved, second, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the right of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority, and we affirm our belief in the doctrine that "That people is best governed which is governed least." Whe therefore demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order; we demand for the State self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and constitutional limitations of power.

Resolved, third, We are opposed to the employment of government patronage for party purposes. We protest against the use of public offices to reward political friends or punish political enemies. We are in favor of the adoption of a thorough system of civil service reform, and demand a return to the early practice under our government of appointing men to office on the ground of their fitness only, and of continuing them there while they are honest and efficient.

Resolved, fourth, That we affirm that no form of taxation is just and wise which puts burdens upon the people by means of duties intended to increase the price of domestic products, and which are unnecessary for the purpose of revenue. We further affirm that gold and silver are the only sound and safe basis of currency. We therefore demand a thorough revision and reform of the present tariff and a speedy return to a specie standard for the choice of the people.

Resolved, Fifth, That undue devotion to party has already damaged the republic, and we now engage ourselves to a discountenance in every possible way the despotism of party organization and the abject submission of voters to the dictates of party politicians. Standing parties are not less dangerous to liberty than standing armies.

Adopted Unanimously.

The resolutions were received with great enthusiasm as they were read. This was specially so of the resolution touching the tariff, which was followed with clapping of hands and other demonstrations of applause. The last resolution, too, appeared particularly acceptable to the members of the Convention. The resolutions were unanimously adopted without debate amid great enthusiasm, not a few members rising to their feet.

The President of the Convention, as soon as the applause had subsided, rose and said: This is the best series of resolutions that has been adopted by any political convention in this country for twenty years.

Other Resolutions.

Robert Chrystie, before the reading of the report of the Committee, had offered the following resolutions, which were temporarily laid on the table. They were now called up and read as follows:

For the purpose of giving the Reunion and Reform movement greater efficiency

Resolved, That a National Executive Committee be created by this Convention, composed of one person from each State and Territory of the Union, which Executive Committee shall have the customary powers belonging to such a committee.

Resolved, Further, that in view of the fact that all the States and Territories are not represented in this Convention, said National Executive Committee is empowered to correspond and confer with persons in States and Territories now unrepresented in sympathy with the reunion and reform movement, with a view to the organization of reunion and reform associations in such unrepresented States and Territories.

Resolved, Further, that so many States and Territories as are represented in the Convention shall propose to this Convention the name of one person to be a member of said National Executive Committee.

Resolved, Further, that said National Executive Committee have the power when duly organized, to call a National Convention in the Reunion and Reform interest, at such time and place as they may determine, if in their judgment the same should become necessary.

These resolutions were read and promptly adopted one by one until the last one was reached. This authorized the Executive Committee to call a National Convention in a certain contingency. A long discussion followed.

Judge Stallo thought its adoption would be liable to a construction of hostility to the Liberal Convention.

Mr. Sponharst, of Missouri, urged immediate action; half way action had already served to dwindle this convention to a mere farce, so that if the Missouri delegation were to withdraw there would be nothing of importance left. He wanted a strong, vigorous organization effected and a bold front assumed.

Charles Reemelin, of Ohio, opposed the resolution, because it was liable to a construction of hostility to the other convention. He was glad these seats were empty, because the persons that would otherwise occupy them were in the other convention, where the danger was.

Judge Stallo said the delegates to this Convention (Hoadley, Matthews and Senator Shurz), where a this moment fighting the battles of this Convention in the Liberal Convention, and he begged that they be not now disarmed by this vote of distrust.

During the discussion the first ballot for President by the Liberal Republican Convention was announced amidst great applause. Judge Stallo, excited, declared that the vote was the best document that could be presented in favor of laying this resolution on the table.

Mr. Sponhurst, of Missouri, insisted upon the adoption of the resolution, and gave fair warning that his delegation had seriously contemplated to withdraw from the Convention on account of the dwindling away of the delegates.

Judge Ward was in favor of conceding to the Missouri delegation the adoption of this resolution.

The last resolution was finally adopted, and the chairman, Judge R. P. Ranney, was added to the Committee *ex officio*.

Greeley's Nomination Denounced.

At twelve o'clock the Convention took recess till one. Soon after reassembling the news of the nomination of Greeley was received. Judge Stallo in a bitter speech expressed his profound disappointment in the action of the Liberal Convention. He was now satisfied that that party was lacking in two elements of success, honesty and courage, and he now moved to instruct the Executive Committee to call a National Convention.

Mr. Kittridge hoped the motion would not be put until the Convention first declared that it repudiated the action of the Liberal Convention, and under no circumstances would support its nominees.

Judge Stallo withdrew his motion.

Rev. Thomas Vickers said a prominent Democrat, who hitherto has been with this movement, now said he would hereafter go with the old Democratic party. This is where we stood and there would be departures.

Mr. Denger, of Missouri, was bitterly opposed to Horace Greeley, and declared that he was nominated by the corrupt politicians, led by those of Pennsylvania.

Judge Gilmore, of Ohio, hoped the motion would not prevail, because he did not think it due to the dignity of this Convention to repudiate the action of that Convention. He was willing to stand or fall by the platform of this organization, but thought the proper thing to do was to move steadily forward independently on its own line. He considered this Convention was not bound to approve or repudiate the action of that Convention. He therefore favored no action.

National Convention to be Called.

Mr. Kittridge withdrew the motion, and Judge Warden renewed Judge Stallo's motion, to instruct the committee to call a National Convention. He had been utterly opposed to Greeley, but he saw that with Greeley on one side Grant was inevitable on the other. He thought the principles of the platform to-day adopted would prevail in the whole country. He proposed to have no expression for candidates now, but to call a National Convention.

Hon. W. W. McCall, of Florida, advised the calling of a convention regularly. The principles of this party formed here to-day were such as will unite all the honest people of the whole country. The nomination of Greeley, he believed, was brought about by the friends of Grant. He favored a National Convention, and hoped no hasty action would destroy the party in its inception.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Judge Ranney is designated as Chairman of the National Executive Committee, and it was announced that the committee would at an early day issue its call for a National Convention.

After a vote of thanks to Judge Ranney, Chairman, the Convention adjourned *sine die*

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

How the Nomination of Greeley is Received by the Press and the People.

NEW YORK, May 3.—On the reception of the news of the nomination of Greeley in this city a large crowd gathered at the *Tribune* office. Mr. Greeley was called for and appeared. He declined to make a speech, but had a vast amount of hand-shaking. A salute of one hundred guns were fired in City Hall Park in his honor.

The *Express* says of the nomination: "The old white coat will take a large portion of the rank and file of his party with him." As to the question whether the Democrats will indorse his nomination the *Express* says: "Greeley has at times abused us all roughly, but we are a forgiving race of men and shall do what is best for our country."

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The prospects of the Republican party have brightened, and whether the Democrats indorse Greeley or not he is doomed to be defeated."

The *Evening Post* heads the news: "Grand failure. The curtain falls. Sad transformation scene. Reform surrenders to monopoly and centralization."

Greeley expressed surprise at his nomination, and said he would accept in a letter. Among the crowd outside the *Tribune* office comments were of course various. Some declared that the Convention had made a fizzle of it and nominated by no means the strongest man, while others with more enthusiasm were sure that if anybody could give the movement the assurance of success it was Greeley. Said one man: "You have no idea the hold he has among the mass; the workingmen will go for him because they believe he is honest, and that is the great thing after all." It was suggested that he could not hope for any large portion of the Democratic vote on account of his past record as an uncompromising foe of this party, but the ready answer was that his past record was of little importance compared to his present position. His advocacy of general amnesty and universal equality, it was thought, would give him greater strength with the Democrats and with the people of the South than any other Republican would have.

The nomination has created a great sensation in the city and is the current topic of conversation. The Liberal Republican Committee will give Greeley a serenade this evening and next week a rousing mass meeting will give greater emphasis to the event.

WHAT THE "TRIBUNE" SAYS.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will have the following on the Cincinnati Convention: "We make no comments on the ticket presented yesterday at Cincinnati. People without distinction of party are considering it, and will in due time indicate their judgment thereon. The platform has been to us throughout an object of much greater solicitude than the nomination, and our interest has centered in what should be said bearing on protection and free trade. There is honest and serious differences among Republicans and Reformers on this question. Our convictions are strong on one side. Others at least equally patriotic and intelligent, hold opinions antagonistic to ours. We did not wish the Convention to say that we were right. We did not see with what propriety, or with what profit it could pronounce us in the wrong. To declare for either protection or free trade would repel some, perhaps many, from the support of the Liberal movement, while it would win over no opponent to that movement. We therefore urged the Convention simply to remit this question to the people as one on which we are not agreed, asking them to pronounce judgment thereon in the choice of members of Congress, by whom and not by the Executive it must be discussed and decided. This view we rejoice to say has prevailed. But its prevalence is no triumph over free trade, much less over revenue reform, be that what it may. It is simply a reference of the whole subject to the decision of the people, unprejudiced by any dictum of the convention. If the majority are for free trade, or against it, they are nowise precluded by the Liberal platform from making their judgment known and respected. On the contrary, they are expected to do so, with the assurance that their wish thus authentically expressed shall not be overborne by the executive power. This is as we think it should be, and we do not see why any who have faith in the people should be alienated or offended by such reference of the subject."

THE "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.

The *Times* to-morrow will have the following on the Cincinnati nominations: "This sad farce, however, for it is a sad one and not wholly laughable, rightly considered, should produce one good result. It should lead the present leaders of the Republican party to consider their responsibilities to the people, to study the demands of the hour, and to make their proceedings at Philadelphia worthy of the present crisis. We confess that in our opinion such men as Grant and Colfax are infinitely superior to Greeley and Brown. They are honest and sensible men; they will not plunge the country into any wild disorder, or into any new trouble; they will not harass commercial classes by vexatious experiments. In their hands we shall run no risk of finding ourselves embroiled in endless disputes or embarrassed by absurd freaks with financial questions. But it is for the Republican party to decide what measures it shall attempt to carry out. We earnestly trust that the wisest minds in the party will be applied to the settlement of measures which shall be at once just and liberal toward all classes and all sections in the Union, which shall be worthy of the progressive spirit and temper of the age, and which shall be calculated to increase the honor and renown of the country and to promote the happiness and prosperity of its people."

Opinions at the South.

RICHMOND, VA., May 4.—The newspaper bulletins have been surrounded by crowds all afternoon eager for news from Cincinnati. The announcement of the nomination of Greeley and Brown gave very general satisfaction to Conservatives and Liberal Republicans, who think it the strongest ticket that could have been selected. The *State Journal*, an administration paper, thinks Greeley the most vulnerable man that the Liberals could have nominated.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 3.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown is very favorably received by the Conservatives and Democrats here. It is universally conceded that Greeley will be less objectionable to the South than any candidate brought before the Convention, with the exception, perhaps, of Judge Davis.

The Democratic Press.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The *Patriot* to-morrow will have a leader on the Convention, of which the following is the closing portion: "The Democratic National Committee will meet in New York on Wednesday next to determine on the time and place of holding the National Democratic Convention. This committee will be composed of the wisest, ablest, best and most patriotic members of the party from all States and sections of the country, and will authoritatively speak the wish of great the Democratic heart. The first duty will be to present to the people such candidates as will command the respect and procure the support of good and true men of the country, and rally to the standard they bear. The great body of those who regard the preservation of the dearest interest of the nation as the paramount duty of the patriotic citizen.

ALBANY, May 3.—The *Argus* of this city is surprised at the nomination of Greeley, but refrains from expressing any opinion, awaiting action according to the usages of the National Democratic Convention, but says no man of the Republican party has deserved more from it than Greeley. Few in the country have impressed the people more favorably as regards personal character, great mental vigor, patriotism and virtues which no eccentricities can cloud.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The *Age* to-morrow will have the following: "The significance of the nomination of Greeley is that there is a strong desire for the restoration of free civil government and a true and cordial union of States. Without depreciating in any degree either of the two candidates who are already before the country, we think the Democrats of Pennsylvania will desire to bring into the field a statesman who will secure the confidence and deserve the support of all whose aim it is to restore free and civil government and to purify the administration of it. The name of Chief Justice Thompson is one whom the Democracy would support with enthusiasm, and whom the really sincere friends of reform would prefer to either Grant or Greeley.

"We have not cherished a doubt that the Democratic Convention would in due time place a candidate in the field. Let him be one to meet the requirements of the times."

The New York *World* expresses profound surprise at the result in Cincinnati. "Adams, who had proved by far the strongest of all candidates, who had been expected to be strong in the convention. might have been cordially indorsed by the *World*, as he would have been cordially supported by the Democratic party. Greeley can receive no such endorsement, nor has he any reason to expect such support. The Convention has chosen to nominate the most hated and conspicuous opponent of the Democratic party in the country. Called for revenue reform, it has selected the most zealous of protectionists. This leaves the Democratic party entirely free to await the developments of the immediate future and opens the way for a possible Democratic victory. The *World* will reserve its judgment until the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, to be called next week by the National Committee in this city." The *World* recommends an early date for the assembling of the Convention.

Further Press Comments.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 3.—The *Republican* of to-morrow will say that the Cincinnati Convention has disappointed both its enemies and its friends: "It has seemed unable to lift itself quite to the level of its opportunity, and has rested content with doing well when the country and hour demanded it should do the best." After alluding to the record of the candidates and dwelling on the fact that Horace Greeley has latterly been growing out of his old partisanship prejudices and crochets, and into the respect and affection of his countrymen, the article closes as follows: "The Administration should not deceive itself on this point. Greeley's popularity is no myth. He is as strong with ex-slaveholders as with ex-slaves, with Irish laborers as with native born farmers who never voted the Democratic ticket in their lives. He may be beaten, but those who fancy the job an easy one will one of these days see cause to alter their opinion. If the Philadelphia people conclude to understake this job, it behooves them to build a stouter platform than they are now thinking of and to find a stronger man than Grant to put on it when built."

Foreshadowing from the New York "Post."

The *Post* of Thursday evening speaks of Greeley's friends in Cincinnati in the following severe terms:

"The scheming New York politicians who have gone to Cincinnati seem to have carried with them the tricks and violence, they are fond of using in our ward meetings. We refer, of course, to the Greeley protectionists, (we hope their chief is not responsible for them,) who were not originally comprised by the call for the meeting. No sooner were they received than they began to clamor for the control of the whole affair, determined to thrust a simple-minded philanthrophist and its various scraps of so-called principles down the throats of others at every hazard. Worse than that, they actually insist that the entire New York delegation—one-third of which at least, are the antipodes of Greeley in every point of political doctrine—should be counted as one in voting for the Presidency. The Convention does, we trust, understand the ward politics of New York sufficiently not to be taken by their effrontery. Greeley's friends are of importance enough to be treated with courtesy, but they are old politicians and want watching.

What the Cincinnati Democratic Organ Said.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer of Friday.]

There are none who mingle with the people that can doubt for a moment that Horace Greeley, Charles Francis Adams, or Lyman Trumbull will be satisfactory to them. Either of them would be men for the period and the high object the people now have in view. They will support either of them with an enthusiasm like that which animated those who supported Clay, Harrison, Jackson, Buchanan, Pierce, and the honored men who, in the better days of the Republic, received the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. * * * * * * * *

The Democratic party occupies a peculiar attitude toward this Convention. It has had nothing to do with the organization of it, and was by its terms excluded; yet at the same time, by a tacit understanding, it was understood that, if its action agreed generally with its principles, it would indorse it and make no opposition to its nominees. This is an act of patriotism and self-abnegation unparalled in the history of political parties. It has three million votes. There is hardly five per cent. difference between it and the entire strength of the Republican party in the United States. With this great proportion of popular strength it will waive all other considerations that appeal to its passions and prejudices, and support the Cincinnati nominees upon the sole idea that their succes will subserve the interests of the country. The Grant men do not believe us capable of this sacrifice. They reason from their own stand-point of self-interest and corruption. They will be convinced by practical experience, and by that only. When they find the organization enlisted in this behalf, they will spend their time and exertions in the getting up of what will be called *straight* Democratic tickets all over the country. Against this Republican dodge we warn our friends, and we assure them that those who oppose the anti-Grant movement in this particular can with truth be suspected of favoring his re-election. No other construction can be put upon it. The only hope of the Grant men is that the Democracy and the Liberal Republicans will have two separate organizations and tickets. We intend that this shall not avail them, and that all those who desire the defeat of Grant shall have a practical opportunity of manifesting it.

Particulars of the Drowning of Capt. Crossman and Others.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Panama papers contain the details of the disaster to the boat of the United States steamer Kansas. It appears that the Kansas, Capt. Hatfield, with the Nicaraugua Canal surveying expedition, arrived at Greytown April 3. On the 12th, Capt. Crossman, in command of the expedition, in coming over the bar in a whaleboat, got capsized by the breaking of the steering oar. Two other boats sent to his assistance met the same fate. Minute guns were fired from the vessel, but no aid could be given from the shore. As the ship lay six miles away and out of sight, no one knew what they meant. The steam launch had already been sent up to meet the steamship Moselle with a cargo and a canoe with mails. The canoe arrived in time to save Paymaster Bemis and one of the crew, and to tow in the cutter with sixteen men. Others swam, and three came in on an empty cask. Captain Crossman, sailing master Foray, and four seamen were drowned. Of them only the body of one seaman was found. The number of officers and men saved is twenty-seven. The following are the names of officers and men from the Kansas drowned: Commander A. F. Crossman, master Alfred Foras, coxswain William Walker, ordinary seamen Wm. Arkwright E. Bingfield and James Eli.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage May 3, 1872.

	Cents.
Adley, Hezekiah, Salem, Ohio	3
Reeve, Jeremiah, Niles, Ohio	3
Pine, Wm., Cincinnati Ohio	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

AN EXPLOSION.

A Ball of Molten Metal Explodes at the American Iron Works—Four Men Injured.

About half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, an explosion occurred at one of the puddling furnaces in the American Iron Works, Ormsby borough, resulting in the injury of four workmen, two of whom are seriously hurt. It appears that the puddler, David Hiltebiddle, in charge of the furnace had just taken out an immense mass of molten metal and was in the act of conveying it to the rolls by means of a railway overhead. The intense heat of the metal melted the tongs by which it was held, and the mass falling into a trough of water, a terrific explosion ensued, the report being as loud as a cannon. The molten mass was scattered in every direction. Hiltebiddle was struck on the head and abdomen with some of the metal, and is horribly burned, his clothing having been set on fire. A German cinder wheeler was struck on the head and face. One of his eyes was burned out, and he was also badly wounded about the head. Two other laborers were severely but not dangerously injured. Hiltebiddle was removed to his home on Twenty-sixth street, and the German to Twenty-third street. The former was attended by Dr. Rahauser, who fears that he has sustained severe internal injuries in addition to those mentioned.

The portions of the metal were thrown two hundred feet, and the mill was set on fire in two or three places. The workmen, however, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had gained much headway.

A FALSE SIGNAL.

Death from Carelessness.

Yesterday we mentioned the death of August Eickleman, a brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, who died at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, from injuries sustained while coupling cars. Yesterday morning an inquest was held by Acting Coroner McMasters.

Dr. Buchanan, who had made a *post mortem* examination, testified that the ribs of the deceased had been crushed and the ends forced through the bowels, and that this cutting had caused death. The testimony as to the manner of the accident showed that the engine and the cars attached to it had been run upon a siding, and that the switchman, Thomas Jones, had given the signal, "all right," for the engine to back. Deceased was at the end of a car by the switch, ready to couple it to the others when the engine backed down. Jones had given the signal without properly adjusting the switch, and when the train reached the point, the cars were thrown off, and Eickleman was caught between the moving and the stationary car, and crushed as stated. Jones, the switchman, gave the same testimony, and acknowledged that he alone was responsible for the accident. The jury gave a verdict that deceased came to his death by means of a false signal given by Thomas Jones, through carelessness. Deceased was thirty-four years of age and was from Baltimore, where he has a widowed mother living.

A Cow Wanted.

Patrick Hughes and Peter Swompsey are neighbors residing in Lower St. Clair township. Mr. Hughes owns a cow, which, for some time past, has been in the habit of wandering from its owner's field to that of Mr. Swompsey. The latter tiring of the frequent trespass, yesterday morning caught the animal in his field again, and this time locked it up in his stable. Mr. Hughes ask d for his property but it was refused him unless certain damages were paid him. He now appeals to Alderman Strain for justice, and the magistrate has issued a warrant for Mr. Swompsey's arrest on a charge of larceny as bailee.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

AN insane man named patrick Wooley was arrested yesterday in the Ninth ward. He will be disposed of to-day.

THE Republicans of the Sixteenth ward meet at the Bloomfield school house, this evening to organize a campaign club.

REV. VAN DEMARK at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Subject—*Our Old Folks*. Seats free

THE increase in the receipts of pig metal ore and blooms, for April, 1872, exceed those for April, 1871, just 16,247 tons.

THE pavements on Franklin street, above Washington, are in a very disorganized condition. The Street Commissioner should gaze on them.

IT WAS rumored on the streets last night that Hon. Thos. M. Marshall, of this city, had telegraphed to Col. Alex. McClure, Cincinnati, that he would support the Greeley ticket.

JOS. KINNEY, the colored man who stabbed James Haney at a Water street saloon, was fined fifty dollars and costs, and in default of payment was sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

THE money drawer of the drug store of John Graham, corner of Sampson and Federal streets, was robbed yesterday of its contents, about eight dollars. No clue.

ROBERT ESSER and Edward McCarty were arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct on the corner of Forty-fourth and Butler streets, and held for a hearing before the Deputy Mayor of that district.

JOHN ABBEY, Sr., complained to Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday, that his son, John Abbey, Jr., had knocked him down and called him very bad names. The obstreperous son was arrested and held for a hearing.

THE storm of last Thursday morning passed over Eldersville, taking with it the roof of Hugh Patterson's stable, together with several fences, and topping over a number of chimneys. The people speak of it as the greatest blow they ever experienced in that vicinity.

LAST evening, as a car on the Pleasant Valley line was being driven along Ninth steet near Penn, one of the wheels suddely broke through the center, bringing the car to a stand still. The car was taken off the track and the passengers were taken on board the next one.

THE Society of the Army of the Potomac meets at Cleveland on Tuesday next. The Grand Army of the Republic under Gen. Burnside, and the Cavalry Corps Army of the Potomoc, will also meet at that time. This is the first time the Army of the Potomac has met in the west, and a large gathering is anticipated.

AT a meeting of the Labor Reformers, held last evening at Reformers' Hall, Fourth avenue, Thomas A. Armstrong, of the *Evening Chronicle*, was selected to represent the District at Large in the Williamsport Convention, to be held on Tuesday next to nominate a Labor Reform State ticket.

NOW THAT the street walkers have been made to quit the public thoroughfares, it would not be amiss if the police would turn their attention to some of the scoundrels in male attire, who make it their business to insult respectable ladies on the streets. Particularly is this the case just about the time that places of amusement are dismissing their audiences.

A PUBLISHER of one of the advertising sheets issued in this city is alleged to have been illegally arrested yesterday morning, while paying a reportorial visit. He was thrust into a cell and kept there until the Mayor gave him a hearing, when, on the testimony of the police, he was fined ten dollars and costs. The amount was paid, and then the late defendant called upon Alderman Strain and charged three of the officers with illegally arresting him. There will be warrants served on the policemen accused this morning.

ALL vehicle licenses must be taken out before next Monday or double rates will be charged as a fine on delinequents. The following is the rates of license: one horse vehicle, $8; two horse vehicle, $22 50; four horse vehicle; $15 50 two horse hack, $15 50; and omnibusses and timber wheels drawn by two horses, $18 50. For each additional horse used in any vehicle one dollar additional will be charged. All owners of conveyences neglecting to have the customary metal plate attached to them, showing the number, render themselves liable to a fine of ten dollars and costs.

ALDERMAN STRAIN yesterday detailed a file of his policemen to Aiken avenue, Twentieth ward, for the purpose of arresting John N. Mahon and P. N. Wright, to answer charges of surety of the peace and disorderly conduct preferred against them by John Barry. The parties are neighbors, and had some trouble about a cow. The prosecutor alleges that on Wednesday night the defendants visited his premises, armed with clubs, and knocked down his fences, threatened to kill him, and otherwise behaved in an illegal manner. Mahon and Wright gave bail in the sum of $700 each to appear and answer at a hearing on next Wednesday.

A LARGE frame house, located on Green street, Allegheny, and which has been unoccupied for some time past, has been gradually undergoing demolition at the hands of a number of lads. The house belongs to some association and has been placed under Alderman Bolster's charge. The Alderman, when he visited the place yesterday, found that the porch had been taken down, the shutters carried off, doors and mantelpieces stolen and other marks of devastation. He ascertained the names of a number of lads who had been engaged in this work for some time, whose object was to get firewood, and the house being in a dilapidated condition they believed that it was not valued by the owner. The Alderman will make an information in a day or two

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

SURPRISE AT GREELEY'S NOMINATION.

Variety of Opinions as to the Result.

A New Phase of Consequential Damage Question.

AN UNEXPECTED OBSTACLE ARISES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1872.

Astonishment Over Greeley's Nomination.

The final result in Cincinnati has caused universal astonishment. The expectation was general before the Convention met, based upon last night's dispatches, that an agreement on a platform was very improbable, and a split almost certain. When the news came that a platform had been unanimously agreed upon and balloting was to begin, there was very general anxiety among the administration Republicans in both the Senate and House. When the first ballot came, showing great strength for Adams, the Republicans felt still greater anxiety, and then admitted on all sides that the movement looked very formidable. The Davis men were greatly puzzled at his weakness, and the Democratic side of the House seemed greatly annoyed by it. When Greeley began to increase with nearly every ballot, there were only a handful about the capital who predicted his nomination. One of the instruments back of the reporters' gallery in the House was connected directly with one in the Exposition building, and ten minutes before the count was finally announced to the Convention, it was known as certain here, and correspondents leaning over the gallery called out the result to the Speaker, Mr. Schofield. The eagerness in the House to learn the news was shown by the Speaker rising, looking deliberately up to the gallery over his head and asking the result, and immediately announcing it to the House. For the instant there was a blank look on both sides, and then a general laugh at the Speaker's expense, as all at once became seized with the idea that the correspondents had deliberately sold the Speaker, but when the certainty became known, it was some time before many cared to or seemed able to express definite opinions, except that Republicans felt well.

Opinions as to Results.

The nomination of Mr. Greeley at Cincinnati is received with such surprise on all sides as to develop general reluctance to make any positive prediction as to its ultimate effect and results. The Democratic leaders, upon whose course interest centers, are by no means harmonious in their views of their future political duty. But the prevailing current of their opinion is unmistakably toward a separate convention and an independent nomination. Voorhees, Van Trump and their associates are especially positive, and assert decidedly that under no circumstances will they support Greeley, while on the other hand, the Democrats from New York city spoke kindly of Mr. Greeley and profess to believe his nomination the strongest that could be made, and acceptable to their constituents. Fernando Wood remarked this afternoon that Mr. Greeley could carry New York State by fifty thousand majority, while the Pennsylvania Democrats take him for the protection which he will bring to their local industries. Concerning the strength of the ticket in the Southern States there is a very wide difference of opinion, that in the event of an independent Democratic ticket the Southern Republicans generally believe his support would be very meager. None of the white Republicans, unless possibly the relics of the old Whig party, would vote for him in preference to General Grant, or the candidate of the Philadelphia Convention, and it is exceedingly doubtful if any respectable portion of the colored vote can be diverted on this issue. Southern Republican Senators and Representatives generally express themselves as entirely satisfied with Mr. Greeley's nomination; that had the selection been left to them they would have named him as the easiest candidate to beat. Among the Republican Congressmen who have been waiting the result of the Convention there is a very decided sense of relief, mingled with a stronger sense of disgust and disappointment.

Liberal Republicanism Fading.

The cause of Liberal Republicanism has faded so rapidly and so visibly since noon that hardly a trace of its existence remains. Both elements among the Republicans, the fearful and the hopeful, seem about equally dissatisfied with the result, and to-night there are none so poor to do the work of the Cincinnati Convention reverence. However, the increased probability of a straight Democratic nomination dispels any overassurance of the final result in November, and some of the best informed and most careful observers of the House say that they think that the election of the next President may devolve upon that body. Hendricks and Davis are already suggested. The platform of the Convention, read some time before the nominations, met with very general approval, but the ticket and its remarkable composition have overshadowed every other topic.

Senator Fenton Responsible.

Much of the responsibility of to-day's consummation is laid to Senator Fenton, who returned from Cincinnati night before last, with the announcement that matters were fixed and that Greeley and Brown would be nominated. Mr. Fenton is of course satisfied with the result of things, and says further that the Democratic State Convention, at Elmira, on the 14th inst., will indorse Mr. Greeley and recommend him to the support of the party in that State.

Trumbull Hopeful.

Senator Trumbull speaks hopefully of the prospect and feels confident that after the first laugh is over the country will see that the work is in earnest.

Senator Sumner

Has authorized no one to speak for him, and any reports of his opinions are inventions. He, however, will be heard from at the proper time, though he does not disguise his opinion that Gen. Grant ought to withdraw as a candidate.

Democratic Policy.

It appears that the Democrats have telegraphed extensively to their journals over the country advising them not to attack the Cincinnati ticket, but rather to await the action of the Democratic Executive Committee and the regular Convention. There is much talk late this evening among Democrats, to the effect that it is wise to express no decided opinions till the smoke lifts from the field; that no man in the party has a right to decide what he will or won't do till the formal action of the party has been announced.

Greeley Will Beat Grant.

Senator Fenton expresses very great satisfaction at the result, and is confident Greeley will carry New York, and in any event beat Grant, either through Democratic aid or by dividing the Republican party and so enabling the Democrats to elect their regular ticket. The majority of the Republicans believe, late this evening, that the Democracy will now certainly put a straight ticket in the field, and there are a good many who believe that it has been the fixed purpose of the Democratic leaders to make a regular nomination without regard to who was put up at Cincinnati.

The Revenue Reformers Sold Out.

The Revenue Reformers appear to consider themselves entirely sold out. The concession made when it was agreed to dodge the tariff wholly in the platform, for the sake of conciliating Greeley and Pennsylvania, was in their opinion all they should have been called upon to give up, and when added to this the recognized leader of the protective tariff was forced for the first place on the ticket they feel as if those who inaugurated the reform movement had been thrust entirely into the background, and consequently they are indignant and deeply incensed. They very freely express the opinion that they have been sold out.

The opinions of administration Republicans seem to be settling into the belief that the action of the Convention is the weakest step it could have taken. They feel confident that in case the Democratic Convention should either accept Greeley or decline to make any nominations, more Democrats would vote for Grant than for Greeley, and that in case the Democrats run a straight ticket Greeley will carry a small vote from the Republican party, as the case will then be presented as a choice between Grant and a Democrat. Altogether the administration Republicans feel greatly relieved over the result of the day's proceedings at Cincinnati.

A New Phase of the Consequential Damage Question.

In reply to despatches sent to Gen. Schenck, conveying the position the United States has assumed concerning consequential damages, he has informed the State Department that England has agreed to accept our intimation that a proposition from her would be accepted, based on the proposition that we did not desire to collect money but only to have the principle involved settled and settled against us. Following this came the text of the English proposition, but it turns out to be of such a character that in its present shape it cannot be accepted by our Government, and shows moreover that England has not understood the position we assumed, as it was intended here. The result is an unexpected obstacle in the way of the speedy arrangement of pending difficulties. It has been decided, in view of the present situation of matters, to submit the entire correspondence to the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and this afternoon Secretary Fish sent a note to the Republican members of those committees, asking them to meet him at the State Department to-morrow morning.

Old Lady Injured by Burning.

At noon yesterday, Mrs. Brannon, aged eighty years, residing with her son-in-law, corner of High and Wylie streets, was severely injured by her clothes catching fire. She occupied a room in the second story, and contrary to her usual custom, did not come down when dinner was announced. In a short time smoke was seen issuing from her room, and screams were heard. Her daughter, on running up, found her clothes on fire, and immediately began tearing them off her. Her son-in-law, on discovering the situation, threw bed clothes around the old lady and smothered the flames. She was well clad with flannels, and thus escaped serious injury, except to her hands and arms. Her daughter had her hands badly burned in her efforts to tear off the clothing. The old lady's mind has been somewhat disturbed of late, and it is supposed she unwittingly approached too near the grate, setting her dress on fire.

A Treat for the Provinces.

Some time ago arrangements were perfected by Manager Ellsler and his popular treasurer, H. E. Abbey, Esq., with Mrs. Bowers and other sterling dramatic artists for a short dramatic tour. The company will appear at the points noted on the dates given. Erie, Pa., Monday, May 20th; Titusville, Pa., Tuesday, May 21st; Oil City, Pa., Wednesday, May 22d; Meadville, Pa., Thursuay, May 23d; Youngstown, O., Friday, May 24th; Sharon, Pa., Saturday, May 25th; Akron, O., Monday, May 27th; Dayton, O., Tuesday, May 28th; Springfield, O., Wednesday, May 29th; Columbus, O., Thursday, May 30th; Newark, O., Friday, May 31st; Zanesville, O., Saturday, June 1st. Mrs. Bowers will be supported by Mr. J. C. McCollom, Mr. A. D. Bradley, and a good dramatic company.

Woman's Suffrage Association.

The Woman's Suffrage Association of Allegheny county, held a regular meeting last evening in the First United Presbyterian Church, on Seventh avenue. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather there was a large attendance. After the transaction of some routine business, the President, Miss Matilda Hindman, introduced the Rev. Mr. Fulton of the Fourth church, Allegheny, who proceeded to deliver an address on "Why should women vote." The lecturer dwelt at considerable length on the advantages that would accrue to both men and women were the ladies given the privilege of the ballot. At the conclusion of the lecture the meeting adjourned. The Association will hold an anniversary meeting next month.

Killed in a Coal Mine.

To-day we are called upon to record another terrible death which occurred in one of Negley & Co.'s coal mines near Mansfield. Deceased was named James Jenkins. He had been mining in one of the rooms off the main shaft when about a ton of slate fell upon him, crushing him to death. Jenkins had gone to work about four o'clock in the morning, and it is supposed that the accident happened soon after that hour. When found he was cold and stiff, his back and one leg broken and his skull crushed. An inquest was held by Coroner West and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased leaves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances.

Church Burned.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the United Presbyterian church at Mansfield, Allegheny county, was discovered to be on fire and, notwithstanding efforts were made to save it, was destroyed. The building was of brick, and valued at $5,000. There was no fire in the house at the time, and how it caught is not stated. Fire Marshal Butler will investigate the matter.

New Invention—Wonderful Organ.

A truly wonderful improvement for volume and power of tone is the "Cabinet Pipe Organ"—a combination of pipes and reeds. It has all the power of a regular church pipe organ, never gets out of tune, can be bought for $250. Call and examine at H. Kleber & Bros., No. 122 Wood street, Sole Agents, Cabinet Pipe Organ.

IRON ROOFING.

Views of Architects and Builders as to the Best Material for Roofs—Their Testimony in Favor of Iron—Belt's Patent Sheet Iron Roof.

Our readers are well aware of the very decided preference we have expressed, on several occasions, for

IRON

As a roofing material; and we are free to say that every successive investigation and comparison only serves to confirm and strengthen this preference. Its excellencies are so many, marked and easy of apprehension, that other material is now rarely discussed by well-informed architects, who unite in recommending it for *lightnuss, durability, safety and economy*. These qualities comprise the aggregate of all excellence in the article of roofing, and are not found combined in any other material as perfectly and desirably as in iron.

The peculiar form of the iron sheets, and the various devices by which contraction and expansion of the metal are adequately provided for, are the subjects of no little inquiry, and involve questions of great interest to builders. We are free to say that in this regard more than one form and device has received the verdict of

PUBLIC APPROVAL,

and that several good ways have been discovered to surmount these difficulties, which a few years ago were looked on as almost insuperable. Without discussing them in detail, or making comparison of the respective merits of each, which would certainly be out of place in this journal, it seems fitting and judicious to direct public notice to

BELT'S SHEET IRON ROOF,

for which the most desirable qualities of the modern iron roof are claimed by the patentee. It was patented in August, 1871, but, we are informed, so rapidly has it gained in public favor that it has already been applied with satisfaction in more than twenty States and Territories;—in the frigid regions of Minnesota and Northen Michigan, in the windy passes of the Rocky Mountains, the torrid zone of Southern Texas, and in every Western State between Lake Huron and the Gulf of Mexico. It is said that its merits are also attracting the attention of eastern builders, and that orders from the Atlantic seaboard are frequent.

The patentee, who is an enterprising and reliable business man, informs us that

THE JOINT,

of this roofing, which is regarded as the "tender point" among manufacturers, is so simple and perfect as really to save more surface metal than the plain straight lap. He also contends that the shape of his plates forms a valley that no deluge of rain can overflow. Furthermore, that the purchaser is entirely independent, in its application, of professional sheet iron or tin roofers—not that a practical iron roofer is not preferable when it is perfectly convenient to obtain lime—but it may be readily and expeditiously applied by any ordinary mechanic or intelligent laboring man. From 20 to 25 squares per day can be easily laid on a large roof by a man and helper, and the latter position may be acceptably filled by an active lad.

THE ESTIMATION

In which this roof is held by business men in all branches of trade, who have it in use, may be readily learned by reference to their certificates on the first page of this paper, which are not only conclusive, but commendatory to almost the last degree of a eulogistic tribute to its merits.

Every Variety

Of stylish hats at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

A New Pianino from the Manufactory of the Brothers Decker.

The Brothers Decker for a series of years known as one of the most energetic, intelligent, and enterprising firms among the many piano-manufacturers of New York, their square and grand pianos having received the universal recognition of the public and the press, have lately sent forth from their manufactory the first upright Piano, concerning which we desire to say a few words to our readers.

We decidedly dislike those extravagant and exaggerated terms in which something is commended as "the grandest ever seen," or as "the best ever heard of." In art everything should be judged absolutely; in the relative criticism of a production of art one easily falls into a labyrinth of errors and mistakes from which extrication is a difficult matter. Therefore, deviating from the usual custom, we may be permitted to judge this Upright Piano absolutely, not comparing it with other instruments, nor startling the reader by exaggeration of language. The Pianino of the Brothers Decker is an excellent instrument; superior by its touch and in the sonorous fullness of its tone. This being said, really enough is said, and we might now merely advise every one who takes interest in the subject to go to the sales department of the manufacturers in order with their own hands and ears to convince themselves of the quality of the instrument in question; we must, however, in passing mention the various improvements and innovations which the Pianino exhibits. Instead of the leather strips or lining formerly used on the hammers spiral springs are applied, whereby the rapidity of the strokes can be much quickened; the damping is two-fold, a circumstance which becomes important in the manner of performance. What chiefly astonished us was the form of the mechanism—that is its division into two parts in such a manner, that by means of a contrivance the one-half of it falls back like a valve or lid, and thus the regulation necessary in every instrument can be effected without trouble and without taking the work to pieces. The fullnes of tone of the bass, which in most upright pianos is rather thin is strengthened in this instrument as the base chords are much longer and fill out the entire diagonal of the piano. Another feature is a shifting or novel adjustment of the keys. In fact the instrument supplies everything that the boldest requisitions could demand. We entertain no doubt that from the same manufactory this pianino will be followed by many companions of equal merit, and we are just as firmly convinced that the instrument is destined to receive the fullest regards of the piano-playing public. The Brothers Decker will meet with a full reward for their energy and conscientiousness; in the winged words of the poet—"He who strives for the highest will attain the best." John Hale, wholesale agent, No. 29 Fifth avenue.

European Tourists,

And all others will find it to their advantage to call at Joe. Liebler's, No. 104 Wood street, and provide themselves with trunks, valises and traveling bags before leaving. That he makes the best and sells the cheapest trunk offered in the city none will dare dispute after an examination of his stock, and a statement of his prices. He has fairly earned the title of "Trunk King," with which he has been vested, and bids fair to hold it against all contestants for years to come.

The Farmer and Philosopher,

Greeley, wants to be President; his supporters hereabouts, as well as all others, should call at Goodman & Mackley's and get a stylish hat for spring.

The Latest and Best.

Among the sewing machines which have grown into popular favor here, the latest and best is the Keystone, sold by Mr. F. B. Kenner, No. 24 Fifth avenue (second story.) In fact, this new family sewing machine is the great desideratum which combines all the essentials of a perfect machine. It is the strongest, lightest and most perfectly finished machine ever constructed, and it is doubtful if it is ever improved upon in any essential feature. Its excellence will be made manifest to all who witness the facility with which it sews all fabrics and every description of material. See the Keystone before buying.

Photography.

Persons that have not visited the ground floor Photograph Rooms of B. L. H. Dabbs recently, will find an increased pleasure in doing so now, and to those wishing pictures of any style, we earnestly advise their seeing Mr. Dabbs' pictures before purchasing elsewhere. As an artist and Photographer he is unexcelled, and his pictures in naturalness are superior to any we have ever seen. The Crayon and Pastel portraits he was the first to introduce in this city, and people have only to look at them to see at once the great superiority over all others.

New Style Wagons.

Among the new style wagons and carriages now being manufactured and introduced by Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, we desire to call the attention of our readers specially to their doctor buggy, buck wagon and jump seat carriage. Their new three-spring doctor buggy is a decided improvement on the old style, and is the best made, best finished and easiest riding vehicle of the kind offered. Their patent side spring buck wagon has an elevated seat, which is an entirely new feature. Messrs. Workman & Davis claim that theirs is the neatest and best operating jump seat carriage to be obtained. All their work is of the finest character and merits the attention of all who want vehicles of any kind.

The Great Burdett Organ.

The Burdett is the most perfect reed organ in the world. It is the easiest played upon. Having once heard the tones of the Burdett, you can never be content with any other kind. Sold at lowest prices and on monthly payments. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, sole agent for Burdett.

A Young Man;

Who is good accountant and penman wishes book-keeping or writing after four P. M. and in evening. Apply to J. D. Egan, 91 Third avenue, between Wood and Market street.

To Capitalists.

I would respectfully invite the attention of persons having money to invest to the following real estate:

Fine residence with two acres near Oakland $21,000.

Three acres in Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh, $2,000 per acre.

Several beautiful tracts of land, from five to thirty-three acres in Chartiers township, near Brodhead and Ingram stations, and near the celebrated Sculley Springs, will be sold at a bargain.

Lincoln avenue residence with two lots, each 22 by 143 feet. Price, $22,000.

Fine property in the borough of Verona, Allegheny Valley Railway, containing about twenty acres, with river front, and extending to the Railroad. The round house, machine shops, car shops, blacksmith shops, and in fact all the shops of the Allegheny Valley Railway, will be located here, making it in a very few years another Altoona, and as an investment there is nothing in the market equal to this.

Two fine properties on Fifth avenue and Wood street, an excellent investment. Smithfield street and Liberty street property at a bargain.

Three brick houses on Second avenue, and all kinds of property in every direction, at all prices.

Apply to Thos. F. Stewart, Dealer in Real Estate, Notes, Bonds, &c., 48 Fifth avenue.

Pianoforte Manufacture in New York.

The time when Europe furnished the professional artists as well as all music-loving social circles in New York, and in the United States generally, with grand pianos and pianofortes, now belongs to the remote past. In the meantime the piano manufacture of this country has so overshot that of the Old World, that, not only is there no longer any talk of the importation of musical instruments, but—what signifies much more—the products of American handicraft in this department have met with recognition and imitation in the leading cities of Europe.

As regards important improvements in the construction and mechanism of the pianoforte, every impartial expert will admit unreservedly that more has been attempted and achieved than the old rulers of the European market will perhaps be willing to concede. But the fact cannot be doubted that the energy, inventive genius, and bold progressive spirit of the American—whether born here or admitted to citizenship—have also in this department of industry and skilled handicraft achieved successes in the possibility of which only a few years ago nobody dared to believe.

The old proverb which says: *Frisia non cantat*, used to be applied to America. But the non-musical period long ago gave place to another, in which it is "the correct thing" not only to understand music but also to make music. So, first of all, the instrument *par excellence* of the dilettante, the pianoforte, acquired citizenship in American society; the "child of the period" already at the most tender age learns to jingle, and though even in riper years the performers may not succeed in penetrating from the narrow horizon of so-called parlor music into that ideal realm of sounds which is ruled by the demigods of the classical period, yet they are still musical—if only in deference to the fashion.

Whether this musical spirit which has during the night entered into the American people, be an angel or a teazing goblin may be left undetermined; we refer to it only to show how great an impulse the pianoforte manufacture in the United States must receive from natural causes. The tender has not remained behind the demand; and while in quantity the manufacture directly assumed immense dimensions, in respect to quality also surprising and even astonishing results have been accomplished by the piano makers of this country. The obligation of recognizing this fact is the more agreeable, as it is German firms especially who have done most for the improvement and perfecting of the instrument referred to. Professional artists not less than competent dilettanti agree in the judgment, that the piano built in New York combines advantages which place it before all others.

Without in this place entering particularly into the technical details of the subject it may be pointed out, that among the firms with whom the utmost perfecting of the piano has been an especial study, the firm of Decker Brothers holds one of the first places. Being in the full vigor of life—the firm was established in 1862—and furnished with an abundant treasure of practical experience, the Messrs. Decker engaged with energy in the work, and after the lapse of a few years, in which they had to contend with steadily increasing competition, their business had already attained such importance that an extension of their manufacturing arrangements seemed urgently enjoined. Then arose in the upper part of the city an extensive manufactory, while in a splendid sandstone edifice on the elegant Union Square, the business and sales department of the firm found a lodgment answering to all the requirements of convenience and fashion.

In the meantime, with the important expansion of the business outwardly, energetic effort within kept equal pace. Wherever possible, improvements in the instruments were introduced; it was sought to render the mechanism more simple and thus more durable; a newly constructed sounding board of original invention was brought into use, and it was a chief aim so to extend the chords over the sound board as to render the tone of the instrument more even, resonant, sustained, voluminous and lyrical.

The American has a glorious proverb—"where there is a will there is a way!" And the brothers Decker possessd this first requisite for successful activity in such measure that the most splendid success could not fail them. At present the instruments of the firm, Decker Brothers, are counted with the best of their kind, and elegant in style, and sold at moderate prices, they are become declared favorits in many of the most prominent families.

Until recently the work of the firm was confined to the building of square and grand pianos. Lately however, from the manufactory of the brothers Decker has issued the first pianino, which is the more worthy of the notice of all experts and dilettanti as in construction it presents improvements of surprising effect. To mention in passing only some of the new features which it exhibits—instead of the leather strip or lining formerly used on the hammers, a spiral spring is here applied, by which the rapidity of the strokes can be considerably quickened, while the certainty of the stroke is thus rendered greater; the damping is two-fold, an advantage which in performance becomes important. And through an ingenious contrivance by means of three screws, the entire mechanism may without trouble or difficulty be separated into two parts; an arrangement by which the regulation necessary in every instrument is divested of all tedious ceremony, as it supercedes the necessity of taking the work to pieces.

The tone of the pianino is of surprising fullness, and even in the highest and lowest registers its delicate distinctness leaves nothing to wish for. The keys are remarkable for great lightness and elasticity, so that it may be confidently affirmed the first pianino of the Brothers Decker surpasses all the expectations which could be justly entertained concerning an instrument of this kind. It can with right be recommended to the piano-playing public as the best of its species. John Hale, Wholesale Agent. No. 29 Fifth avenue.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Where to Get Your Spring Suit.

If you want a serviceable and fashionable suit for spring, you can obtain it from Mr. J. Hannach, No. 5 Sixth street. Mr. Hannach, as is well known, formerly carried on business at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, but recently removed temporarily, to his present location. His present stock is superior to any he has heretofore offered, and he guarantees satisfaction to all his customers.

The Dedication of St. Stephen's Church, Hazelwood.

Will take place next Sunday, May 5th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The sermon will be preached by Rev. S. Wall. In the evening at 7½ P. M., there will be a lecture by Rt. Rev. M. Domenec. An extra train will leave the Connellsville depot at 10:10 A. M., and return immediately after the morning service.

Bock Beer.

The first of the season, at C. Wolters', No. 4 Sixth avenue.

Charlie Wolters' Restaurant.

The best in town; there you will get bock beer, and something good to eat. Charlie knows how to get up a good lunch.

Go to Charlie Wolters'

And try his bock beer, and get a good lunch.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap will never use any other.

Best and Only Family Medicine—Sandford's Liver Invigorator.

A purely vegetable cathartic tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks and all derangements of liver, stomach and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations. s

Colds and Coughs.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Take at once "Brown's Bronchial Troches," let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight. TThs&*

Piano Tuning.

It will be a matter for congratulation to those having pianos to tune or repair to know that they can have it done satisfactorily and at a very low charge by calling on Hamilton & Co., they having secured the services of one of the finest tuners and regulators to be had in the country, and who has had over twenty years experience in this particular branch. Leave your orders at S. Hamilton & Co.'s, 51 Fifth avenue. TThs

Its Superiority.

Among the many sewing machines which are now before the public, the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Machine claims justly a high place. The peculiarity of the American consists in the fact, that while in every other respect it is equal to the best machines, it has an additional attachment, by which button holes are worked into garments. Every seamstress knows what a great superiority this is to those who have the making of clothing in which there are button holes to be made, and those who are now looking out for the very best sewing machine cannot overlook the claims of the American. It is guaranteed to be made in a durable style, and to do all kinds of work as other machines, while it has this great advantage to which reference has been made. Any of our readers may satisfy themselves of the character of its work by calling at the office of Mr. James Espy, the agent, who has recently removed to No. 178 Liberty street. He will take pleasure in exhibiting the machine to all who may favor him with a call.

Greeley Nominated.

Greeley, who was nominated for President of the United States on the sixth ballot by the Cincinnati Convention, should now discard the old white hat and buy one of Goodman & Mackley's superior silk hats, manufactured especially for their trade.

Dolly Varden Hats

At Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Diamond Carriage Works.

From the Diamond Carriage Works of Messrs. McCallen, Cochran & Co., Nos. 52 and 53 West Diamond street, Allegheny city, have been turned out some of the finest carriages, barouches, buggies and driving wagons now in use hereabouts, and at their warerooms may now be seen the most elegant specimens of almost every kind of vehicle. Messrs. McCallen, Cochran & Co. are prepared to manufacture to order upon the shortest notice any kind of carriage or driving wagon that may be desired in a style that cannot be excelled by any manufactory in the East. They are now prepared to to receive orders for the new but already celebrated "Queen of the Road" buck-wagon, which they intend to manufacture at their works. They also attend to the repairing of vehicles, and all persons having work of this kind to be done will find it to their advantage to call. Their prices throughout will be found the most reasonable.

H. G.

Is now fairly entered in the Presidential race, and Goodman & Mackey are in the field with the best assortment of hats and caps in the city.

DR. JAMES A. HUNTER,

(LATE OF NEW YORK,)

ON

COLDS AND CATARRH.

LETTER NO II.

To the Editor:

SIR:—In tracing the exciting causes of *Consumption*, the attention of the experienced physician is at one directed to the diseases of those parts through which the air passes in its course to and through the lungs, viz.: *Catarrh*, *Sore Throat* and *Bronchitis*. In this and most northern latitudes Catarrh is undoubtedly the most prevalent. One-third of those we meet in the walks of every day life are afflicted with this disagreeable disease; therefore, its consideration is of primary importance, and shall be the subject of this and two or three subsequent letters. In addition to guiding us, in the selection of food, &c., through the sense of smell, the nose performs the office of warming and filtering the air intended for the lungs; therefore, its delicate lining of *mucous membrane* is constantly exposed to the vicissitudes of temperature of an ever-changing atmosphere and the irritating particles of dust, &c., borne upon every breeze. These casues, together with *neglected "colds,"* are the direct agencies of the disease ordinarily known as "*Catarrh*." All ages and conditions suffer alike, and some of the worst and most thoroughly seated cases I ever treated existed in children three or four years of age. Most o such cases result in consumption at an early age. Thus the reader will see the importance of guarding the lungs against these omnipresent and insidious enemies. "Let us linger a moment by the couch of that interesting girl, whose beaming eye and rosy cheeck would indicate health, did not the rapid breath and wasted form tell too truly of the mocker, Consumption. Let us ask her the origin of her illness," and she will answer, "*I took cold*."

Those causes inherent in the nature of our trying climate can of course only be slightly limited in the extent of their injurious effects by our efforts to ward them off, but *colds* as a rule are the result of criminal imprudence. The limits of these articles will not permit me to detail the many habits, customs and foolish practices which lead to them, foremost among which are follies of dress. I have already done so at considerable length in a work published several years since.

My object in publishing these letters is to show to the people of this city the fearful prevalence and importance of a class of diseases which are ordinarily looked upon as comparatively trivial in their character. I speak from personal knowledge, as a long and active experience devoted exclusively to this class of diseases in some of the largest cities and most densely populated communities in this country has afforded me ample facilities for observation. I also wish to advocate a *more rational method of treatment*,—one long employed by me with remarkable success, that of *Medicated Inhalation*,—with which my name is already thoroughly identified throughout the whole country. In this connection I can, with propriety and advantage to my readers, quote the language of a cotemporary, Dr. R. Hunter.

"Consumption has several stages: It has a first, or forming stage; a second, or confirmed stage; and a third, or ulcerative stage. The lungs do not become immediately stuffed with tubercles, or corroded with foul ulcers, but only after months or years of irritation, or slow, insidious progress from the slight catarrh to the seated bronchitis characterized by a little hacking cough, slight pain in the chest, occasional flushes, accelerated pulse, furred tongue and dyspepsia. Then from bronchitis to the first deposition of a little tubercular matter in a single globule, and more or less aggravated of all the previous symptoms, as the deposits increase in quantity, supplanting the healthy structure of the lungs, when softening or ulceration takes place, festering and burrowing among the delicate air cells, until the whole of the diseased lungs become reduced to a hopeless mass of disorganization, and that dreadful malady has reached its last and fatal stage.

"The error is too wide-spread among the people, and too general even among physicians, to regard Consumption as a disease marked not only by cough, but purulent expectoration, hectic fever, night sweats, wasting of flesh, and loss of strength; in other words to apply the name Consumption only to the last stage of the disease. Were it otherwise, we should not have to listen, with feelings of pity and sorrow, to such expressions as, 'it is only catarrh;' 'the disease is all in the throat;' 'or it is only a slight bronchial affection." Alas! how few realize the fact that these diseases, unimportant as they are generally looked upon, and consumption, are all links in the same chain, and that there are few who suffer from these affections who do not sooner or later fill a consumptive's grave."

This picture is not overdrawn. These are facts which the scientific world accepts as truths. At a late meeting of the British Medical Association at Newcastle, Dr. John Murray presented a paper in which the following passage occurs:

"If, when on a journey you experience a sensation of chills, in due time you may expect an attack of bronchitis, an infiltration of pneumonic or tubular plasma, or illness in some other form, each tending to reduce the powers of life, and consequently liable to set up consumption in those predisposed."

All intelligent physicians know that *colds*, if neglected, will soon run into chronic catarrh, and that in most cases chronic catarrh will end in consumption sooner or later. Yesterday a young man came into my office for advice. He had been afflicted with catarrh for several years, but not until a few months since did he commence to loose flesh and strength and *hack* in the mornings. During our conversation he struck his forehead with the palm of his hand and vehemently exclaimed, "*Doctor, this catarrh is killing me. I have felt it for some time!*"

The celebrated Dr. Laennec, the discoverer of the *Stethoscope*—an instrument used by modern physicians for examining the lungs, by listening through it to the sounds made by the air passing in and out of the air tubes and cells of the lungs in breathing—states upon page 334 of his work on these diseases:

"*It is no doubt true that in most consumption cases, the first symptoms are those of* PULMINARY CATARRH (bronchitis). *It has frequently appeared quite clear to me, from carefully comparing the histories of my patients with the appearance on dissection, that the greater number of those first attacks are mistaken for colds.*"

In my next letter I shall describe the nature and symptoms of *Chronic Catarrh*, and its treatment by INHALATION.

Respectfully,
JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.
PITTSBURGH, PA., April 29, 1872.

Dr. Hunter's Office in Pittsburgh.

Dr. J. A. Hunter has opened an office in Pittsburgh, at No. 60 Fifth avenue, in Morning Dispatch Building, in compliance with a promise frequently repeated to many who consulted him in Cincinnati or New York.

He will give his practice his personal attention for a few months, when he returns to New York and leaves it in care of an assistant.

He devotes his attention only to the diseases of the air passages of the head, throat and lungs.

No charge for consultation, and fees within the means of all.

From the Presbyterian Witness, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LETTERS ON DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—The writers of the above series of letters are thoroughly educated physicians, and have had a very large experience in the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. *We have personal knowledge of Dr. Hunter's success in the cases of several acquaintances; and, from the information received, we are satisfied that his practice is marked by ability and success.* We are also aware—and who is not, unless those blinded by ignorance or prejudice?—that inhalation is the most direct way by which the seat of disease in the lungs can be reached.

The above work is a series of letters for popular reading. Being divested of medical technicalities, the language used is easily understood by the unprofessional reader. The book is one which contains valuable and even indispensable information to every one interested in the class of diseases mentioned, and to all such we confidently recommend the work.

FROM THE WAECHTER AM ERIE,

OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, FEB'Y 11, 1872,

Remarkable Statements from Eminent Sources.

[Translation.]

In another column will be found personal certificates from three of the most eminent journalists of this country, who have used inhalation for Pulmonary ailments.

No person who reads them can doubt that this treatment is a great improvement upon the old methods so long pursued without success.

To the afflicted we would say, read them carefully.

Dr. J. A Hunter has published a volume of testimony from residents of this city, whom he has successfully treated. He has made these diseases a life long study, and the evidences of his success show that he is the most skillful physician in this department of medical practice, in this country.

FOOTE'S IMPERIAL BLACK VARNISH,

FOR THE

Preservation of Iron and Wood,

A Genuine First-class Article, Unequalled in Lustre, Durability and Preservative Properties. Dries in Thirty Minutes.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

DEPOT, 202 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

RUSH PATTERSON, Agent.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Henry R. Foote Civil Engineer, New Galilee, Penn'a.

Antique Marble Mantels.

We were yesterday shown at the establishment of Mr. James Old, No. 193 Liberty street, a fine assortment of antique marble mantels of his own manufacture, which in style, finish and general appearance stand unrivalled, and which are so highly polished that they will retain their beauty much longer than common marble. For the benefit of any of our readers who may not understand the term "antique marble" we would explain that it is a beautiful article, made from slate stone and enameled in imitation of the richest and most rare Spanish, Egyptian, Verd Antique, Sienna, red Pyreneese, Porphyrg, Brocatel, green Pyreneese and other desirable marbles—the imitation being so perfect as to challenge detection after the closest scrutiny. Antique marble is indestructible, impervious to moisture, resists the corroding effects of the atmosphere, becomes more indurated by time, and is changeless in color; it resists heat in a high degree, does not tarnish with oil or grease spots and resists the action of acids; furthermore, its surface presents that of a polished mirror. A column might be written to show the vast superiority of these mantels over any other kind ever introduced, but our space forbids. Our readers can ascertain their merits for themselves by calling upon Mr. Old, who will be happy to give complete information in regard to their superiority and general excellence.

The Best Grade of

Silk Hats in the market to be found at R. H. Palmer's, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Lippencott's Hexagon Apparatus.

Among the many novelties in the way of soda fountains introduced the present spring by Messrs. Charles Lippencott & Co., the celebrated Philadelphia manufacturers, are several new styles of hexagon apparatus. The "Fountain is a new and superb apparatus made of beautifully polished Italian, Tennessee and black marbles, enriched with mountings of burnished silver, graceful figures and vases; also a miniature fountain playing within a globe capped with a silver crown; the whole surmounted by a bronze mercury with gas light or boquet holder. The "Polaris" and "Quaker City" are two other styles of hexagon apparatus of simple construction and beautiful finish, that are unsurpassed by any in the market. The firm named, besides, manufacture everything in the line, as will be seen by their illustrated catalogue, which can be obtained from Messrs. McClarran & McKennan, No. 85 Market street, their agents here.

McClarran & McKennan can furnish one of Lippencott's apparatuses in one week after receiving the order. Parties wanting a fountain should call and see the fine specimens of Lippencott's make at No. 85 Market street. They are bound to supersede all others, and many who have heretofore used other styles are now substituting Lippencott's.

The Best Grade of

Silk Hats in the market to be found at R. H. Palmer's, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Just Appreciation.

The large increase in the amount of Mr. R. H. Palmer's sales, at his new hat and cap house, over those of former seasons, proves conclusively that the merchants of this vicinity appreciate a house where they can find a stock fully as large and equally as attractive as is contained in any similar establishment in New York or Philadelphia, and where goods are sold at the same prices. It is right and proper that they should do so, as they are thereby saved the inconvenience and expense of a trip East to buy goods. That the stock at Palmer's will compare favorably with any in the Eastern jobbing houses is the conclusion arrived at by all who have given it an examination, and, as we have said, the fact appears to have become generally known to the trade. We rejoice to learn that Mr. Palmer is being so amply compensated for his immense outlay in establishing his great enterprise, and that his new house is pecuniarily an assured success. Country merchants should avail themselves of the opportunity here presented, and lose no time in visiting Palmer's great hat and cap house, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, and there obtaining whatever goods in this line the exigencies of their business may require.

White and Black

Cassimere fashionable hats at Palmer's, 149 and 151 Wood street.

All the Late Novelties

in Hats to be found at R. H. Palmer's, 149 and 151 Wood street.

The Grand Central.

Grem the published descriptions it would seem that the Grand Central Hotel of New York is the model institution of the world of its kind, for under one roof appear to be combined all the requirements essential to the comfort, enjoyment and luxury of a thousand guests. Situated in the heart of Broadway; convenient to theaters and business; with rooms and attendance that are the perfection of good taste; with every floor protected by its own hose and pipe; elevators that carry one from basement to dome, thus economizing time and muscle; great parlors, corridors and vestibules in which congregate ladies and gentlemen from every section of the country, billiard rooms, baths, telegraph offices, post-offices, newspaper depots and furnishing stores. The Grand Central Hetel not only represents a little world of its own, but is as pleasant a home as the sojourner can find in the Metropolis, and that, too, with scarcely greater expense than if he were living in his own household.

White and Black

Cassimere fashionable hats at Palmer's, 149 and 151 Wood street.

The Largest and Finest Stock.

The largest and finest stock of furniture to be found in either city, is the one now on hand at the establishment of Messrs. D. W. Huntsman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny city. Their parlor sets cannot be excelled for beauty of style and finish by any other house west of the mountains. They sell all kinds of furniture, and persons in need of anything in their line will find them very liberal in their prices. Call and examine their immense stock before furnishing your houses.

If You Want

a Nobby Hat go to Palmer's Hat House, 149 and 151 Wood street.

If You Want

a Nobby Hat go to Palmer's Hat House, 149 and 151 Wood street.

If You Want a Stylish Hat

Go to Palmer's, 149 and 151 Wood street.

The Attention of Merchants

Visiting the city for the purpose of making their spring purchases, is directed to the large wholesale Hat and Cap establishment of R. H. Palmer, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, where they will find the largest and most attractive stock in their line to be found in the city—consisting of a full line of Mens' and Boys' Fur and Wool Hats, Mens' and Boys' Panama White Cold and Variegated Canton Swiss and Palm Leaf. Ladies' trimmed hats. All the new styles in the market. New goods received daily. Close buyers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

If You Want a Stylish Hat

Go to Palmer's, 149 and 151 Wood street.

The Attention of Merchants

Visiting the city for the purpose of making their spring purchases, is directed to the large wholesale Hat and Cap establishment of R. H. Palmer, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, where they will find the largest and most attractive stock in their line to be found in the city—consisting of a full line of Mens' and Boys' Fur and Wool Hats, Mens' and Boys' Panama White Cold and Variegated Canton Swiss and Palm Leaf. Ladies' trimmed hats. All the new styles in the market. New Goods received daily. Close buyers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All the Late Novelties

In Hats to be found at R. H. Palmer's, 149 and 151 Wood street.

A MATTER OF MOMENT.

To All Whom It May Concern—The Great Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood Street—Immense Stock and Low Prices—Why Dealers Should Buy at Fleming's—Great Inducements to Individuals, etc.

It is always to the advantage of purchasers of any class of goods to have a large stock to select from, and for this reason we recommend dealers in hats, caps and straw goods to buy their spring and summer stock at the extensive establishment of Messrs Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street. For the benefit of the trade we would call attention to the more important descriptions of goods in this line, which can now be found in great variety at this establishment. Messrs. Fleming & Co.'s assortment of men's and boys' palm leaf hats, mountain leghorn or harvest hats, and men's and boys's braid hats of all the various styles and qualities is such an one as will fully meet the requirements of the jobbing trade. Their stock of felt, cloth and cassimere hats, men's fur and wool hats, cassimere and genuine imported Scotch caps is an immense one, and is suited for either city or country retail trade. Their childrens' fine wool and fur hats, boy's and infant's trimmed straw goods are all of the finest quality, and the assortment comprises every style and variety known to the trade. Besides the goods enumerated we would call the especial attention of country merchants to their ladies hats which are trimmed in the establishment, of the most beautiful styles, and which are far better than any that can be procured from Eastern houses. In short, the stock at Fleming's is one of the largest and finest to be found in any Western establishment. Dealers will not only find the assortment sufficiently complete to meet their requirements, but by buying at this house they can save the expense of a trip East and money besides. All goods are sold both at wholesale and retail, and all who want anything in this line are invited to an examination of Messrs. Fleming & Co.'s hats, caps and straw goods.

New Stock at Putnam's.

An immense new stock of gent's furnishing goods of every conceivable variety has just been received by Mr. J. R. Putnam, No. 72 Fifth avenue. The assortment consists of shirts of the finest quality and the latest styles, summer underwear comprising such specialties as patent shaped drawers, etc., collars, cuffs, gent's hosiery, handkerchiefs, suspenders and all other articles in the line of furnishing goods. Gentlemen will find at Mr. Putnam's a selection of goods that cannot be surpassed by any offered in the city; and we very much doubt whether any other house can offer the same inducements in the way of superior goods. If any of our readers are about to buy goods of this decription they should by all means call upon Mr. Putnam before making their purchases. At his establishment they will receive courteous attention from the salesmen in attendance, and get a class of goods that the proprietor is perfectly safe in warranting. The prices for all goods will be found entirely reasonable.

"It Will Pay Sir."

Reader if you have a house to furnish or an office to fit up, depend upon it you can get a better article of household or office furniture from Messrs. J. Meyers & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing, than you will be able to obtain elsewhere and that in purchasing from them you will save money. If you are disposed to doubt this apparently strong assertion call at the salesrooms of the firm named and have it verified. They manufacture largely, and the furniture made by them will compare with any made in the east in respect to durability or finish. Special attention is directed to the facilities possessed by them for finishing and upholstering fine parlor sets to order, for providing office furniture of every decription, and for fitting up banks and counting rooms, etc., in the best possible style. A splendid assortment of eastern made furniture may also be found at their establishment which they are selling far below New York prices.

Where to Get Good Jewelry.

In these days of pinchbeck and sham jewelry, it is an important matter to know exactly where to go for the purchase of jewelry which will bear the warranty of the seller. In directing our readers to the establishment of Mr. John Mitsch, No. 92 East Ohio street, Allegheny City, we can confidently assure them that any article they may purchase there in the jewelry line will be found to be exactly as represented. The proprietor, who is a practical jeweler, makes it a point to keep a stock on hand that he can recommend, and which he will guarantee. At present he has a very large and carefully selected stock of clocks, watches and jewelry, that for beauty of finish in each article and intrinsic merit cannot be excelled. Give him a call.

Free Exhibition of Fine Oil Paintings.

There is now on exhibition, on second floor of M'Ilwaine's auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street, one of the largest and finest collections of oil paintings ever brought to this city. It embraces choice subjects by the most eminent artists of Europe and America. Mr. Hugh McCann, of Philadelphia, who has spent years in collecting these works of true art will be in attendance all day and evening, and ladies and gentlemen are invited to examine the collection. The entire collection will be sold at auction commencing Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and continuing in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Side entrance for ladies on Fifth avenue, above Smithfield.

The Tempting Fly

Which dangles on the end of an anglers line is not more alluring to the hungry fish than is our splended assortment of pocket books, and french papers to the admiring public; they are so beautiful, inticing, and stylish, and above all so very cheap that it is utterly impossible to resist buying them at Gildenfenny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

Albums

can be had in all their variety of Gildenfenny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

Pimples Removed.

From the face, free of charge, at the Indian Herb Doctor's office, 188 Liberty street.

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Roughing It,

By Mark Twain for sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

Gildenfenny & Hess

sell stationary cheaper than any other house in this city. 45 Fifth avenue.

MARRIED:

ANSELL—HANN—In Uniontown, on March 3d, by 'Squire Holmes, Mr. ALFRED ANSELL, of Uniontown, and Miss MARY MARTHA HANN, daughter of Hon. Mills Hann, of Falls City.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELIGIOUS.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Corner Third avenue and Grant street. Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. In the Evening Mr. VAN DE MARK will deliver the fifth Lecture of the series at the Academy of Music. Subject—"OUR OLD FOLKS." Doors open at 6:45. Services will begin at 7:30. Seats free. Welcome to all.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, Fifth avenue, between Smithfield and Grant, I. W. McKEEVER, Pastor. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free and a welcome to all.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Lessees and Managers.

ENORMOUS HIT

OF THE GRAND SPECTACLE,

NECROMANCER OF EGYPT,
NECROMANCER OF EGYPT,
NECROMANCER OF EGYPT.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS..........Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager.

MATINEE THIS SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M.

Prof. SAMWELLS' 11 PERFORMING DOGS and 8 TRAINED MONKEYS. Also, Keegan and Clark, Canfield and Booker, Billy Carter, Flora Benton, A. J. Talbott, Emma Miles. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

ENTIRE REARRANGEMENT OF THE PAINTINGS,

AT THE PITTSBURGH ACADEMY OF ART AND DESIGN, LIBRARY BUILDING.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents; Children under twelve, 15 cents. Special rates for Schools.

Remarkable Case of Catarrh.

DESMOND & Co.—*Gentlemen*: Having suffered for eighteen years with a disease in the head which my physicians said was Catarrh, I feel it my duty to make known that I am now cured, so that others (if any there be), who are suffering as I was, may know that the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES will cure them as they have cured me. In 1851 I was taken with a pain in the nose, which discharged freely of matter. In a short time the pain extended to the forehead, then the discharge from the nose became worse, so much so that I had no control over it; and the smell became so offensive that it was almost impossible to stand it. I was treated by two physicians in Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa., where I then lived, and by three in Philadelphia. Twelve bottles of the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES have stopped the discharge, and my sense of smell is now as natural as ever. MRS. MILLER.
Bald Eagle Hotel, Third street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 12, 1870.

Root and Herb Juices $1 25 per Bottle.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST,

Dr. JAMES KING

Has consented to Deliver his Lecture on

DARWINISM,

At the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Penn avenue and Sixth street, on

Tuesday Evening, May 7th, at 8 O'Clock.

All are invited. Admission free.

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

GOOD-BY.

Good-by, proud world! I'm going home;
Thou art not my friend, and I'm not thine.
Long through thy weary crowds I roam;
A river-ark on the ocean brine,
Long I've been tossed like the driven foam;
But now, proud world! I'm going home.

Good-by to flattery's fawning face;
To grandeur with his wise grimace;
To upstart wealth's averted eye;
To supple office, low and high;
To crowded halls, to court and street;
To frozen hearts and hast'ning feet;
To those who go and those who come—
Good-by, proud world! I'm going home.

I am going to my own hearth-stone,
Bosomed in yon green hills alone—
A secret nook in a pleasant land,
Whose groves the frolic fairies planned;
Where arches green, the livelong day,
Echo the blackbird's roundelay,
And vulgar feet have never trod—
A spot that is sacred to thought and God.

Oh, when I am safe in my sylvan home,
I tread on the pride of Greece and Rome;
And when I am stretched beneath the pines,
Where the evening star so holy shines,
I laugh at the lore and pride of man,
At the sophist schools, and the learned clan;
For what are they all, in their high conceit,
When man in the bush with God may meet?

R. W. Emerson.

INYO OUTDONE.

A Populous Philippine Island Shaken to Pieces.

Mails from Madrid bring the news of the destruction by an earthquake of the town of Cotta-bato, capital of the Spanish East Indian Island of Mindanao. The following is from the letter of a resident of the town:

At ten minutes past six in the afternoon of December 8, Cotta-bato was a joyous place, whose inhabitants walked tranquilly by the banks of the beautiful river which bathed its feet. At twenty minutes past six—that is to say, within ten minutes—it was a heap of ruins. A fearful but short trembling of the earth, of an intensity unknown in the Philippines, destroyed in one moment the industry of years. The subterranean rumbling which preceded it, the noise of hundreds of houses falling, the horrible spectacle of the earth waving, as if it were a liquid, and the sad conviction that no one could fly, for the place is situated in a delta, inspired terrors in the inhabitants utterly impossible to describe. The open fields, the trees, and the hillocks served as a dangerous lodging place for the natives. A pitiless rain storm was falling, accompanied by lightning and shaking of the ground. The accidents would have been great but for the serenity of the garrison—due to their military discipline—so useful in such cases. After attending to the invalids of the hospital, which fell down, they in twenty minutes covered the fields with hundreds of tents, under which they and the people took shelter. By this means the casualties were limited to sundry persons contused and one boy killed.

The night was awful through the constant oscillations of the earth. Frightful confusion reigned, augmented by the idea which ran through the populace that the surrounding hills might be converted into volcanoes, as happened not many months ago in a neighboring island. At midnight the rain ceased, and then commenced the moving spectacle of an entire population on the march, traversing over ruins, chanting a fervent litany, the European confounded with the native, the master with the servant, the officer with the soldier.

Next morning (9th) which may be said to have been a continuation of the previous night, commenced with a fog so great that it was hardly possible to see anything ahead. This caused fears of fresh misfortunes. At half-past seven the earth, as if moved by the hand of a giant, became more agitated than it was the previous night. The aspect all around was desolating; the ruins seemed to boil, the still standing walls fell down, and lamentation, crying and praying completed the most afflicting picture that could be conceived.

The earthquake presented the singular phenomena of being repeated six times. Fearing a general caving in of the ground, the navy, represented on this occasion by two gunboats in the river, offered to convey on board as many as their boats could carry. The Governor, Brigadier Fernandez de Cordova, ordered the embarkation of as many females as possible. His wife and other ladies offered the brave spectacle of refusing to leave their husbands on shore. One afflicted mother of two young cadets clung to them so closely that force had to be used to separate her and to carry her on board.

Fortunately the tremblings at last ceased; but every hour we felt some slight rumbling, from which I gather that the subterranean gases had not found a means of escape through any of the numerous extinct volcanoes in the neighborhood. This risk and uncertainty, which the authorities tried in vain to hide by music and Te Deums, spread consternation to all the inhabitants in this unhappy land. The native Indians fled in canoes and rafts, but the garrison, with an abnegation and patriotism worthy of all praise, remained true to their posts, determined to sink with this piece of earth, gained at the cost of Spanish blood, rather than abandon it to the thousands of savages who, from the opposite banks, waited an opportunity for seizing on this important place.

New Views about Sun Spots.

Mr. Proctor, in a communication to the Astronomical Society, shows reason for believing that the spots on the sun are the effect of volcanoes, roused, as it appears, into activity by the relative proximity of the planets. This view is supported by the fact that earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur most frequently on our globe when the moon is nearest to us. Even the small changes produced by tidal action were supposed by the late Sir John Herschel to have an exciting effect on volcanoes in the neighborhood of the coast. "And if," says Mr. Proctor, "the mightiest of the planets sympathizes with solar action—if, when the sun is most disturbed, the belts of Jupiter are also subject (as of late and in 1860) to strange phenomena of change—how readily do we find an explanation of what would otherwise seem so mysterious, when we remember that Jupiter disturbs the mighty mass of the sun, so the sun would reciprocally disturb the mass of the largest of his attendant orbs." The Astronomer-royal of Scotland, in his last annual address to the Board of Visitors of the Edinburgh observatory, presents another aspect of the solar question. He states that he finds a correspondence between the sun-spot period and the cycle of temperature, as shown by the underground thermometers under his charge. It seems like that meteorologists will have in future to bestow more attention on the sun than hitherto, for astronomical observers in other places are discovering coincidences in other phenomena as well as in temperature. The observer at Toronto believes that he has made out a connection between the annual rain fall at that place and the sun spots; and at Oxford, eight years' observation of the direction of the wind shows that it has a regular amount of range between the maximum and the minimum of visible sun spots. From this we may infer that local meteorological observations will henceforth be discussed with reference to the grand periodical phenomena of the sun.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Paper Car Wheels.

The *National Car Builder* thus describes paper car wheels, the material of which is straw board, in all respects the same as that used in the manufacture of paper boxes, and made of wheat, rye or oat straw:

The tire is of steel, and, when turned up ready for the filing, is made taper inside, so the inside diameter on the flange is one-eighth of an inch smaller than on the other. The body of the wheel is a paper block made of straw-board, cut into circles thirty inches in diameter, pasted together with ordinary paste, and consolidated under a hydraulic pressure of about three hundred tons. This block, after being slowly dried for nearly two weeks in a dry-house, is turned and fitted in a common pattern lathe. The turning tool is like that used for brass. This block, thus turned to fit the tire is, of course, somewhat larger in order to insure a perfect fit. A hydraulic pressure of about four hundred tons is then used to force the block into its place. The tire is then heated to the boiling point of water, thus insuring a perfect bearing when cool.

When the paper block is in the lathe, a suitable hole for a cast-iron hub is bored through the center. This hub has a wide flange upon one end. Covering the whole of each side of the wheel are two side plates of Norway iron boiler plate, which fit against a shoulder turned in the tire. The hub is forced in after these plates are in place, the flange, on its outer end, of course, holding the outside plate firmly in its place. Sixteen bolts in the outer edge of the plates run directly through the paper, and hold everything fast; eight bolts go through the flange of the hub, securing the whole, and making the wheel, so far as its interior is concerned, water-proof. The paper itself is painted before it goes into the wheel, and is perfectly secure against dampness, even if the wheel were not water-tight.

How Fine Singer Keep in Voice.

Wachtel is very excitable as soon as he puts on his theatrical costume, and sometimes even the merest trifle can then effect him to such a degree that he becomes hoarse on the spot. For this temporary hoarseness and dryness of the throat, well known to all the celebrated operatic singers of Europe, the most curious remedies have been employed. Madame Sontag used to eat regularly, between acts, sardines. Frau Dorns would eat baked veal. Frau Desparre drank hot water, and Fraulein Cruvelli Bordeaux and Champagne mixed. Adelina Patti moistens her throat with beer. Fraulein Sax devotes herself to beefsteaks. Frau Krabel ate pears, and Mme Veglade dried plums. Mme Viardot Garcia constantly drank hot tea; Fraulein von Orgeni a mixture of water, sugar, lemon and rum, which in tender consideration of her sex we will call by the harmless name of "punch." Fraulein von Caride employed for this purpose a lukewarm extract of malt, and Frank Koester used to eat unleavened wafers. Frau Lucca takes pure Bavarian beer between the scenes, and Mme. Trebelli sucks fruit syrups through a straw. Frau Jenny Lind always drank cold coffee. Herr Tichatschek smokes; Sontheim takes snuff; Wachtel drinks Seltzer water and milk; Niemann Bavarian beer; Nachbaver eats dry plums; Padilla hard bread crusts; Carion fresh fruits; Beck honey in warm water; Michot drinks plenty of black coffee; Troy takes milk; Mario smokes all the time he is on the stage, and Borghi-Mano cannot wait for the close of the act, but during the scene, when it is any way possible, he disappears for a moment at the side in order to take a pinch of snuff.—*German Paper.*

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A venerable country gentleman in Pittsburgh, said to a newsboy the other day: "Boy, I want to go to the Monongahela House." "Very well," replied the boy, "you may go, if you'll promise not to be gone long."

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Parallels Suggested by the Developments of the Tichborne Case.

[From Appleton's Journal, May 4.]

The developments in the Tichborne case, which has so recently come to an untimely end, show how easily persons may be deceived as to the identity of friends or acquaintances of long ago. It is difficult, however, to realize the extent of the misconception existing in such cases, even when it is attested by a multitude of witnesses. Mistakes like these are not to be attributed wholly to lapse of time. Though the human body changes every seven years, individuals are not rendered unrecognizable in consequence. Nor do we repudiate our tailors' bills or other evidences of indebtedness of long standing on the ground that they were contracted by somebody else. Neither bodily nor mental changes are ordinarily sufficient to account for these perplexing conditions.

It is natural that imposture should be frequently connected with cases of mistaken identity, for unscrupulous tricksters are thus assisted in accomplishing their designs by these fallacies of observation and memory to which so many people are liable. Few persons, however, have such natural facilities for this kind of deception as were possessed by the famous Bamfylde Moore Carew, the "king of the beggars." He could so change the expression of his features, the curve of his shoulders, the shape of his legs, the apparent size of his person, his gait and general appearance as to deceive the most accurate observers. Once being in danger of impressment as a seaman, he pricked his hands and face, and rubbed in gunpowder and bay salt, which gave him the decided appearance of suffering severely with small-pox, and thereby insured his liberty. When in this country, he so successfully imitated the dress and manners of Quakers as to be welcomed as a brother in Philadelphia. He was certainly more adroit than the backman in a town where the drab-coated brethren were visiting in large numbers, who, by an appropriate dress and lucky use of *thees* and *thous* succeeded in getting considerable custom till he unwittingly exposed himself by asking a venerable friend:

"Where's thou's baggage?"

On one occasion, while Carew was visiting Colonel Strangeway's as a gentleman unknown in the neighborhood, the conversation turned upon his own notorious powers of deception. The colonel said he knew him well, and could never be victimized by his trickery, as many others had been. A few hours afterward Bamfylde went to a gypsy haunt in the neighborhood, and made an entire change in his appearance. The colonel's sympathies were soon after excited by a lame beggar who hobbled up to his house, uttering piteous moans, and exhibiting an ugly wound on his leg. This wretched object in rags and tatters, who received charity from the colonel, was Carew, who again appeared as a guest at his table that evening, and announced what he had done. On one occasion, while exhibiting his skill as a rat-catcher, at a gentleman's house, he was addressed by a Mr. Pleydell, who expressed pleasure at meeting the celebrated Mr. Carew, whom he had never seen before. "Yes, you have," said Bamfylde, who announced that he was a certain wretched beggar to whom Mr. Pleydell had given alms a few days previously. As that gentlemen declared he could not be deceived a second time, Carew accepted the challenge. Next day an old beggar woman, leaning on a crutch, and dragging along three miserable children, knocked at Mr. Pleydell's gate. The servants came out, but did not succeed in satisfying her demands. At last their master, disturbed by her importunities and the children's noise, came out, spoke to her, gave her some money and sent her away. No one suspected that Bamfylde and the old woman were one person, and the first knowledge of the fact was communicated by him at Mrs. Pleydell's table that same evening. Carew's skill was shown, not only in the adaptation of his dress to the character assumed, but in the more difficult task of making his words and actions correspond with its requirements. This versatility was remarkable, for whether appearing as a shipwrecked mariner, a Kentish farmer impoverished by floods, or a clergyman reduced to distress by a series of calamities, his disguise was almost impenetrable.

Mistaken identity, however, often results from a certain similarity of form and feature without any attempt at deception. An amusing illustration of this is given in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors." It is a well established fact, however, that persons who when seen apart and thought to have a remarkable likeness, usually turn out when brought together to be very little alike, or much less so than was honestly supposed. In fact, persons who have a general resemblance of form and feature are less likely to be mistaken for each other than those who have some striking peculiarity in common. The reason is, that the ordinary observer's attention is at once arrested by this distinguishing feature, and does not dwell upon the points of difference.

A curious instance of this was shown at the trial of Professor Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman, where a witness for the defense, in testifying that she saw the latter after the time when he was alleged to have been murdered, said she identified him by his prominent chin. The ease with which people are deceived in these matters was strikingly illustrated at this trial; for, although Dr. Parkman's personal appearance was so peculiar that no one in the city resembled him, yet several witnesses of undoubted veracity testified that they saw him walking about the street at a time when it was absolutely certain he was lying dead in the medical college.

One of the most remarkable instances of mistaken identity on record was the Hackney Wick case, in which a person was alleged to be no less than four different men at one time. At an inquest held in April, 1868, on a dead body found in a half-finished house near the Hackney Wick station of the North London Railway, a carpenter identified it as that of a demented gentleman whom he had seen whittling in the neighborhood two months before. Then a lady, on seeing the body, which was in a good state of preservation, declared it to be her brother, who had been missing for severel months. Another lady comes forward, with a gentleman, to produce a photograph strikingly resembling the deceased. They state it to be that of a man who had deserted his wife and family about eighteen months previously, taking away two thousand pounds' worth of property with him. Dr. Ellis, physician to St. Luke's hospital, on seeing the body, pronounced it to be that of a lunatic named Heasman, who had escaped from the hospital two months before. He also identified the clothes as those worn by Heasman when in confinement. An old boot found near the body had the name Harnett written on the lining. Dr. Ellis said there was a man named Harnett, lodged in one of the six rooms, with locked doors, through which the lunatic must have passed in making his escape. Notwithstanding the doctor's testimony, a lady who heard it insisted that the deceased was her husband, who had been missing for some time; she especially identified a peculiar mark on one of the fingers.

A brother of Heasman next appeared to corroborate the doctor's view. He was followed by Mrs. Mary Anne Banks, a new witness, who swore that the deceased was her husband, a commercial traveler, who had been missing for some time. Before seeing the body, she described a very peculiar mark which her husband had on one of his fingers; and the deceased had exactly such a mark. Her statement that there was a general resemblance both in form and features was confirmed by two married sisters, who also pointed out particular similarities. While this evidence was being considered by the bewildered jury, another lady appeared with a photograph of a missing gentleman much more resembling the deceased than that of the escaped lunatic. Additional evidence, however, was forthcoming in support of the St. Luke's theory. Mrs. Heasman, wife of the unfortunate man, not only corroborated the identity, but recognized his name on some of the deceased's under-clothing as having been written by herself, and the dark-blue trousers as those which she had stitched with a sewing machine. Moreover, Dr. Ellis found that deceased had lost a tooth exactly corresponding in position with one lost by Heasman. The Coroner, in giving the different witnesses credit for sincerity, decided that the deceased was the lunatic Heasman, and the jury, after a patient investigation, agreed with this opinion. They could not, however, ascertain the cause of his death, though they believed he had poisoned himself, as an empty phial, labelled "laudanum, poison," was found near the body, and his brother testified that he had for many years been under an hallucination that had he died by this means.

Strange as the Hackney Wick case seems, a still more remarkable one has lately occurred in England. Last summer a man named Diligence Kerry returned from India, where he had accumulated a fortune, to the little village of Kirk Langley, near Derby, which he had left twenty years before. Just before starting for India, he had married a lovely girl of the village, who was to have joined him soon afterward in his new home. Not long after his arrival out, the news came of his wife's death from gastric fever. When he returned to his native village, after his long absence, he was seen by a Mrs. Rucktuck, of Liverpool, who informed her friends that he was the husband of a neighbor of hers, he having left the country some years before. The deserted wife, on hearing from Mrs. Rucktuck, hastened to Kirk Langley, and, as soon as she saw Kerry, claimed him, in spite of his protestations, as her husband. While the village was excited by these developments, and the two parties were preparing their proofs, a second woman, a Mrs. Spass, came forward and declared that Kerry had married and deserted her. Subsequently four other women presented themselves, each of whom claimed Kerry as her own lawful husband. These charges naturally suggest the suspicion that Kerry had played the part of a bigamist, and had really married all these women; but this hypothesis has been disproved by the affidavit attached to a commission sent out from England which shows conclusively that at the time the women swear the marriages took place there the alleged bridegroom was actually in India.

CURIOSITIES OF SCIENCE.

EXPERT CARVING.

Hue, who by extended explorations of a section of the habitable globe scarcely known save by its name, between Tartary and China, gives many extraordinary accounts of customs and manners peculiar to the people, which strangely contrast with our civilization.

On one occasion he came upon a Mongol encampment. Being kindly received, he purchased a sheep of a native. A Mongol butcher slaughtered the animal with such surprising despatch as to astonish the good Catholic Father. But climax was when, with a long knife, the butcher drew out the entire skeleton from the flesh without fracturing or doing violence to a single bone.

They are so expert in that peculiar art, which amounts almost to a science, knowing as they do each bone, its name and exact position—the frame of an ox or any other animal is treated in the same manner with unerring facility.

As Turks use neither knives nor forks, they have the skill to jerk out the bones of a fowl when placed upon the table with similar adroitness, leaving the body in its original form. Their knowledge of anatomy, however, falls immeasurably below that of the Mongols who practice dissections on worthless carcasses for the purpose of ascertaining how they are constructed.

A BUTTER TREE.

Tallow trees, mill trees, pitcher trees and bread fruit trees are found in various parts of the world. They are no longer wonders. But a new discovery in a part of Africa not frequently visited by travelers has been announced that quite eclipses anything in the tree line. It is a tree yielding butter. It belongs to the natural order *sapotaceæ*.

According to M. Chevaul, the product consists of a small proportion of aromatic principle, oleine and stearine, very much like mutton tallow. At 120 degrees Fahr. it is liquid, becoming turbid at 100, with globules floating through the mass. It is a poor substitute for butter, yet there is an approximation so that an amateur would pronounce it strong—the regular boarding-house article. Salt improves, but under no system of treatment can it be introduced to take the place of that churned from milk. When heated slightly the new product is easily converted into soap with a solution of potash or soda, and this becomes inodorous. Probably this new article may have some future commercial value in the manufacture of saponaceous compound and mixing with ordinary butter on the principle of putting sand in sugar.

DEEP VOLCANIC CRATER.

Far back into the history of the globe the volcano of Picheincha, the only one in Ecuador, formed for itself a chimney, funnel-shaped, which is the deepest vent hole of the kind yet discovered on this earth. Its perpendicular depth is 2,500 feet, expanding gradually all the way to the top, where the diameter is three quarters of a mile.

DO FISHES THINK?

It is a novel question, but one not beneath the consideration of a philosopher. It is a common way of disposing of difficult problems in regard to manifestations of intelligence in animals which are departures from the ordinary routine of their acts, to call them extraordinary deviations from their natural enstincts.

The monkey that smoked at the Zoological Gardens last season for the pleasure of it, and dogs which are met on Broadway carrying home a basket of provisions, threading their way through crowds of busy humanity, both perform acts above the law of simple instinct, which makes no progress, but repeats the same thing in each succeeding generation.

The first associated a sensation of pleasure from charging a pipe with tobacco, and the latter has in mind the approbation of his master in faithfully and safely delivering the marketing to the cook.

If there is no reasoning here, what is it? And next, how are such mental phenomena to be explained?

Fishes have a peculiarly nice sence of smell, and their ears are curiously constructed with reference to appreciating the slightest concussion at a very considerable distance. When waves dash against a rock or a belligerent conflict is raging between aquatic enemiess they appear to have exact knowledge of what is transpiring through their delicate acoustic organs.

Fishes also receive impulses from the air even slight as may be the force of aerial undulations on the denser mediums in which the float. It is positively certain they may be taught to gather for feeding at the ring of a bell. That is a demonstration.

If, when they hear the bell, they rush to the spot where the food is given them, is it an indication of memory? A particular sound is associated with the idea of satisfying hunger. Can there be memory without reflecting?

What property of mind is it by which they are instructed, so that by repetition a certain amount of actual knowledge is acquired, if they do not think?

GRANDEUR OF THE HEAVENS.

A vague intimation is occasionally given out from astronomical sources that the solar system, immense though it is, by no means comprises the whole universe of matter. But as it is impossible to explore celestial space beyond those great revolving worlds seen through telescopes, all is supposition and conjecture beyond. It is a narrow view, however, of the resources of Divinity to settle down with the idea that the little we see comprises the whole domain of creation.

John A. Parker, Esq., a profound student of nature, whose deep researches in astronomy are recognized in his essays on Polar Magnetism and other equally interesting subjects indicative of indomitable mental energy, declares this earth is balanced within a planetary system revolving about the sun in perpetual order. We must then admit one of two things, viz., that either the sun with his system revolves about another and higher system which is beyond our power of immediate observation, or the sun is fixed in the center, and that his system embraces the whole visible and invisible heavens—which we have good evidence that it does not. The supposition is contrary to reason and contrary to the order of revolution. We therefore assert, as a necessity, that the sun with his system revolves about another and a higher system, carrying the earth with him in the same manner as the earth revolves about the sun, carrying "the moon with her."

That great far-off center about which unnumbered millions of worlds revolve—in magnitude is sufficient to balance in equipoise all the rest. Surely, the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth forth His handiwork.

QUADRATURE OF A CIRCLE.

When a man can stand in a basket and lift himself by the handles, then a round cork will close a square hole.

These are plain propositions. But it has so happened there have been a succession of mathematical madcaps, from time to time since the days of Archimedes to this present year of moonshine, vainly striving to accomplish an impossibility, viz., squaring the circle.

Many fine brains have been needlessly shipwrecked on that cerebral rock. If a bunghole of a barrel could be closed with a four-sided stopple, that would be a complete solution of the problem.

The last two mathematical maniacs who died in the belief that they had proved by figures that desideratum were Abraham Thompson, of Boston, and George Young, of Vermont.

Mr. Young actually petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts for compensation, as a reward of his ingenuity in doing what no other man had achieved. He died about twenty years ago, crushed in spirit by a sense of the injustice of the State in not appreciating his merits as a discoverer.

Mr. Young had been a member of Congress. He was an amiable, excellent man. His monomania on that subject did not assume the intense form it did in Mr. Thompson, although he was apparently satisfied he had mastered the difficulties which had obstructed the way of other mathematicians.

WHAT ARE THE PRUSSIANS.

M. de Quatrefages, of the Institute of France, vents his indignation against the Prussians for their destruction of the Paris museums of science, by publishing a book to prove that the Prussian race is not akin to the other races of Europe, but is in reality derived from the primeval cave-men, who were cannibals and carvers of flint instruments of the so-called stone age. This book contains a map of the Jardin des Plantes, on which every spot where a shot struck during the seige is distinctly marked.

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How to Keep a Situation.—Lay it down as a foundation rule, that you will be "faithful in that which is least." Pick up the lose nails, bits of twine, clean wrapping paper, and put them in their places. Be ready to throw in an odd half-hour or hour's time when it will be an accommodation, and don't seem to make a merit of it. Do it heartily. Though not a word be said, be sure your employer will make a note of it. Make yourself indispensable to him, and he will lose many of the opposite kind before he will part with you. Those young men who watch the time, to see the very second their working hour is up who leave, no matter what state the work may be in, at precisely the instant, who calculate the extra amount they can slight the work and yet not get reproved, who are lavish of their employer's goods, will always be first to receive notice when times are dull, and their services are no longer required. Remember you are not a slave. Then serve your employer as a friend; in due time he will be a true friend to you.

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A new city is springing up on the Ohio river, at the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. A year ago the site was occupied by farms; the city of Huntingdon now contains a population of some fifteen hundred persons, to which additions are daily being made from all parts of the country, and has upward of five miles of graded streets and avenues, while extensive preparations are being made for the establishment of a great variety of manufactures and other business institutions. It will be a focal point at which all the railroads through Kentucky and Ohio, now building and projected to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio, will concentrate, and its situation at the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, whose immense through tonnage and extensive coal and iron business must contribute to its rapid growth, assures its future as a populous and flourishing city.

Rain by Night.

Open the window, and let the air
Freshly blow upon face and hair,
And fill the room, as it fills the night,
With the breath of the rain's sweet might.
Hark! the burthen, swift and prone!
Whichever shall sing me sharp lullabies;
Stormy love's abroad, and keeps
Hopeful coil for silver sleeps.

Not a blink shall burn to-night,
In my chamber, of sordid light;
Naught will I have, not a window-pane,
'Twixt me and the air and the great good rain,
And God's own darkness shall close mine eyes—
And I will sleep with all things blest,
In the pure earth-shadow of natural rest.

Leigh Hunt.

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

More blunders are made with lime than with any other fertilizing material. We have known it composted with rich stable manure, which it burned up into a dry mass of rubbish, and with guano, and the refuse of the hen house, from both of which it disengaged the ammonia with the odor of ten thousand broken hartshorn bottles. We have also known it to be thrown in large lumps in its caustic condition, many loads to the acre, upon low rich, alluvial flats that needed almost anything else more than that. Of course the farmers who did these foolish things were money out of pocket, as they deserved to be.

But lime, properly administered, is of value on most lands not underlaid by limestone formations. Newly drained swamps will bear heavy liming with stone lime newly burned. Light upland loams are best treated with air slaked lime, finely pulverized and thinly sown. The same will answer on sandy soils, but these last are better if supplied with shell marl or the chalky material found in various Southern localities, this being milder in its action, and (while giving all the lime needed for the growth of crops) having slighter tendency to diminish the percentage of vegetable matter which, in such soils, is commonly none too great. On dry, loose soils lime must be more carefully used than on those of heavy texture, and the character of the crop must also in many cases be considered, some plants requiring more lime than others. For instance: an average crop of wheat per acre draws only twelve pounds of lime from the ground, whereas peas take seventy and turnips one hundred and two.

Saving Labor in Butter Washing.

Aside from the production of small power machines for churning, mechanism has done less to diminish work in the dairy than in any other department of farm practice. This is almost necessarily the case, because so much of care and intelligence is required to direct every part of the operation of butter-making. But a little forethought may often diminish the labor of certain parts of the process nearly or quite one-half. For example, in the washing of the butter before salting, it is found to be a good plan to pause in the operation when the butter has "gathered" into nodules the size of a pea, add one or two quarts of water to thin the buttermilk, churn again for a few minutes, and then draw off the liquid, replacing the same with water, and then continue churning until the butter is massed solidly together. By this means water takes the place of buttermilk in the butter, thereby insuring the removal of a free caseine without the trouble of "working out" the buttermilk by a separate operation, which is not only troublesome and laborious, but which tends to destroy the "grain" and that firm consistency of the material which, next to its flavor, is one of its highest recommendations in the market.

California Figs.

One sunny morning, a new comer in the place, we strolled through the streets of San Francisco, and passing a fruiterer's stand, noted heaps of large, pear shaped, pulpy fruit of a tawny green. We innocently inquired the name. The vender smiled at our ignorance and saying that they were figs, refused payment for those we bit to satisfy our curiosity as to their nature. We found them sweet, insipid, not to be compared to peach, pear or melon in their taste, and evidently requiring concentration by drying to transform them into the rich delicious morsels whereof we regale ourselves in the east. And noting this we wondered why, under the occidental sun, this fruit was not prepared for transcontinental shipment to drive from the market the millions of dollars' worth of the European product annually brought to this country. We now notice in a California exchange that this is proposed on a large scale, it having been found that fig trees ten years old will yield from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds of figs dried per year, and that two hundred trees can be readily grown on an acre of ground. This, estimating the profit at ten cents a pound, would give three thousand dollars per acre per annum, as soon as the orchard came into bearing. In California the heat of the sun may suffice for drying purposes, but the Italian method of drying figs on hot sand might be adopted with advantage, not only with this fruit but with others. Desiccation, however, would be much more rapidly accomplished by placing the fruit on wire cloth screens and forcing through a uniform current of heated air.

Water by the Wayside.

Among all the "small sweet courtesies" afforded in agricultural communities none are more worthy of appreciation than that shown in the wayside watering trough. In some districts custom, if not law, has given a rebate on the road tax of the farmer who places convenient for public use one of these pleasant blessings to man and beast, and this usage should be encouraged everywhere. Very often, indeed, the trough can be located in close proximity to the farmer's cattle yard and thus prove of value to himself as will as to others. Let it be suggested to the "pathmasters" of every "road-beat" in the country to take this matter into serious consideration, for by putting it in practice, they can do for the comfort of travelers more than they could in any other way (except by lining the roads with shade trees, which ought to be a custom too), and as much for the welfare of the brute creation as he most earnest humanitarian could desire.

Manures for Clover.

Clover is an anomalous crop, for while it calls heavily for a supply of nitrogen it not only does not exhaust the soil of this element but absolutely leaves it richer therein than before. It is this which fits clover especially as a preparatory crop for wheat, the minerals drawn from the soil being precisely those not needed by wheat, while the more highly nitrogenized character given thereto fits it for the needs of the wheat plant. As most, if not all (according to Voelcker), of the nitrogen needed by clover comes from the air, it is found that ammoniacal manures are comparatively inert on this crop, their virtue, when applied, apparently lying over in the soil until taken up by some cereal or grass subsequently grown. With mineral manures precisely the reverse is experienced, and judging from the results of English experiments, the yield of clover can be much increased by the use of fertilizers but little favored at least in this country. Some fews years since Laws and Gilbert found that land yielding, unmanured, fourteen tons of green red clover, equal to three and three-fourths tons of clover hay, gave, manured with the sulphate of soda and magnesia (Glauber and Epsom salts), from seventeen to eighteen tons of green forage or between four and one half and five tons of hay from the same area. Sulphate of potash combined with superphosphates, gave a product increased in nearly the same ratio. These results are valuable as showing how, with clover sown lands, the use of mineral fertilizers may be made to contribute indirectly to the enrichment of the soil with nitrogen, thereby bringing the same to all the conditions essential in the highest tillage with other crops.

FACETIÆ.

A weather report—a clap of thunder.

California real estate has been rather shaky of late.

There is no end of cats in the Isle of Man, because they have no tails.

How to prevent milk turning into cream—Buy it of a city milkman.

Why is a dog biting his tail like a good economist? Because he makes both ends meet.

A California man was thrown out of bed by the earthquake. He doesn't consider it a fair shake.

A contemporary describes the girl of the period as "sicklied o'er with the pale dust of chalk."

One who is perhaps a little too critical says that the majority of the country preachers could burn quite as well as the old religious martyrs—they are so dry.

A client remarked to solicitor: "You are writing out my affidavit on very rough paper, sir." "Never mind," was the reply of the latter, "it has to be filed before it comes into court."

A Tennessee house containing a dozen of negroes was turned over several times by a hurricane. The negroes were absolutely uninjured; but the house is in a critical condition, and fears are expressed for the hurricane.

"Look here stranger, that's my wife you are dancing with." "Well, what of it?" said Rakensack. "Why this; you dance with her again and I'll blow the top of your head off." "Now look here," said Rackensack, coolly, "do you see that umbrella setting there?" "Well 'spose I do?" "Well, you handle that umbrella, you touch that umbrella, and I'll ram it down your throat—and then I'll spread it!"

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A singular case of the fulfilment of a startling dream has recently been added to the many well-authenticated instances of such occurrences. A Mr. J. C. Clymore of Vienna, Ill., in a letter to the Hon. Horatio King, of Washington, with whom he was in the habit of corresponding, mentioned incidentally that he had dreamed for four consecutive nights of being murdered. A few days later a dispatch from Chicago announced that J. C. Clymer had been murdered near Vienna on the evening of March 29. Mr. King, recalling the story of the dream, at once supposed that the murdered man must be his correspondent, although there was a slight difference in the spelling of the names. To make the matter sure he wrote to Vienna, and in answer received two letters from the Postmaster of that place, from which it appeared that his conjecture was correct. Mr. Clymore left his home on the morning of the 28th ult., and was last seen alive in a desolate spot late in the evening of that day. The next morning his hat, saddle-bags, papers, gloves and pieces of his clothing were found near where he was last seen. There were also two large clubs found, bearing blood and hair. The horse he was riding went home with a gash, cut in one shoulder fourteen inches long. His body was afterward found floating in a stream. It was not known that he had any enemies, and it is supposed that he was murdered for money, as he was accustomed to have large sums in his possession. The Vienna Postmaster writes that Mr. Clymore related his strange dream to the last man he is known to have talked with.

THE MINISTRY OF CHRIST.

How Long Did it Last?

The *Nation* says: It has been a much controverted point whether the ministry of Christ was one year, or two, or more. The Gospel of John appears to vouch distinctly for three Passovers, which would be at least two years and some months. On the other hand, the death of Christ is fixed for A. D. 29, the consulship of the two Gemini by the concurrent tradition of the church while Luke (iii 1) gives the fifteenth year of Tiberius for the date of his baptism, and Tiberius came to the throne in 14. It has, therefore, been generally assumed that his ministry was one year old. An article in the January number of the *Quarterly Review* discusses this subject, and shows that Zumpt (and before him an English scholar, Dr. Mann) has removed this apparent inconsistency by pointing out that although Tiberius did not become sole emperor until 14, he was associated with Augustus three years earlier, and it is probably from this first actual assumption by him of imperial rank that the Evangelist dates. This event was in the last part of the year 11; the year 26, therefore, would be the fifteenth year of Tiberius, and as the birth of Christ is well ascertained (by comparison with the dates of Herod's life) to have been four or possibly five years before the common era, we come to Luke's statement that he was then about thirty. This view is further confirmed by the expression (John ii. 20): "Forty and six years was this temple in building." It is shown from Josephus that the temple was commenced B. C. 20 or at latest 19; and as it was not finished until A. D. 63, it is clear that this expression meant that it was forty-six years since its commencement. This would bring us to 26 or 27, or at latest 28, as the date for the conversation in the second chapter of John. Putting these facts together, we may conclude that the baptism of Jesus was in the last part of the year 26, and his first Passover (John ii.) in the spring of 27.

What to Eat.

This term in medicine, according to some, comprehends the whole regimen of life, with regard to air, meat, drink, sleep, watching, motion, rest, the passions, retensions and excretions. I restrict the term to eating and drinking alone. The natural constitution of the body of man is such that it can easily bear some changes and irregularities without much injury. Had it been otherwise, we should be almost constantly put out of order by very slight cause. This advantage comes from those wonderful communications of the inward parts, whereby when one part is affected another comes immediately to its relief. Thus, when the body is too full, nature causes evacuation through some of the outlets. And for this reason, diseases from absolute inanition are generally more dangerous than from repletion, unless the latter be excessive; because we can more expeditiously diminish than increase the juices of the body. Upon the same account, though temperance be beneficial to all men, the ancient physicians advise persons in good health now and then to eat and drink more abundantly than usual. But of the two, intemperance in drinking is safer than in eating. If a man is obliged to fast, he ought to avoid all laborious work. From satiety it is not proper to pass directly to sharp hunger, nor from hunger to satiety; neither will it be safe to indulge in absolute rest immediately after excessive labor, nor suddenly to fall to hard work after long idleness. In a word, all changes in the way of living should be made by degrees. The softer and milder kinds of aliment are proper for children, and for youth the stronger. Old people ought to lessen the quantity of their food, and lessen that of their drink; but some allowance is to be made for custom, especially in cold climates like ours; for as in these the appetite is keener, so is the digestion more easily performed. Milk pottage for breakfast is far more wholesome than tea with bread and butter; and if made after the following manner, is in many respects preferable to milk alone: Let equal quantities of milk and water be boiled up with a little oat meal, which will break the viscidity of the milk, and be at the same time more easily digested than the latter in an undiluted state. Besides, oat meal is a much warmer nourishment than wheaten flour, and agrees better with weak stomachs.—*Guardian of Health.*

The following story is told of a young lady and gentleman at a fashionable party in Nashville. The young man was handsome and happy, the young lady arrayed in lavender, rose, &c., with gold-powdered hair flowing over her swan-like neck. Finding the heat of the room too much for them, they sought the cool shade of an arbor where they might listen to the fountain's fall. The music rose and fell, time flew on silver pinions, and after an absence of at least an hour our young friends re-entered the brilliantly illuminated parlors. The lady passed on in the dance, but the young man was slightly taken aback by his next neighbor informing him that round his neck was the unmistable print of two arms in chalk and diamond dust, on one shoulder a large pile of yellow powder, and on his upper lip and cheek diamond dust, bloom of youth, and yellow powder mixed up generally. The lady's hair was observed to be several shades paler.

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A new religion has sprung up in Russia, but it is not probable that it will grow to any very imposing proportions. Its followers call themselves Chlystys, and its founder, an old woman, actually named Prascovia Kosheonickoff, calls herself "the great martyr Barbara." Her pretensions are shockingly blasphemous. She claims to be "the mother of Christ," as the result of certain free-love relations with "the Father of the Holy Ghost." She and her disciples having killed a young woman for refusing to join them, Barbara was tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment and hard labor in the mines, and one of her followers was banished to Siberia for life.

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ANDERSON & WOODS
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
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Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
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Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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OFFICE AND WORKS:
Corner Penn and 17th Streets, Ninth Ward,
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E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.
Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?
WITH
Rats, Mice, Roaches.
If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying
Abel's Vermin Exterminator.
It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at
CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After DECEMBER 3d, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex.	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:28 a m	McDonald Ac.	7:28 a m
Washington Ac.	9:08 a m	Washington Ac.	8:48 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac.	10:13 a m
McDonald Ac.	11:38 a m	Cincinnati Exp.	12:13 p m
Southern Ex.	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac.	4:13 p m
Steubenville Ac.	3:38 p m	Columbus Mail	5:48 p m
McDonald Ac.	5:58 p m	Fast Line	6:58 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.
12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:08 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:38 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE

—On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant, and Water streets, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex.	6:30 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
Mixed Way	1:00 p m	Uniontown Ac.	9:50 a m
Uniontown Ac.	3:10 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	11:00 a m
West Newton Ac	4:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25 p m	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 p m	Mixed Way	7:20 p m
West Newton Church Train*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only. Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily. All other Trains Daily except Sunday.
The Baltimore and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.
Central Ticket Office, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in Basement of First National Bank Building.

E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:40 a m	8:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	5:50 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:45 a m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:20 a m
Freeport Accommodation	9:50 a m	2:00 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00 p m	8:15 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	8:55 a m
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:15 p m
Special Sunday Train to Parker	7:40 a m	8:45 p

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.
A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:31 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 P. M.
Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Titusville.
Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.
Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

—After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871. Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:20 a m
Philada. Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:20 p m	Through Pas.	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex.	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	10:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 1	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	5:35 p m	Brint'n Ac. No. 2	6:50 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 6	6:05 p m	Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac. No. 3	11:10 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m		

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:40 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.
Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 a. m.; Baltimore 2:20 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.
Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:30 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:40 a. m.
Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 8:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:20 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot. Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at this office. For further information apply to

THOS. E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth avenue, or
WM. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex.	2:23 a m
Cle & Wh'g Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:43 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:58 p m
Pacific Exp.	9:[illegible]3 a m	Cleveland Ex.	4:13 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	6:13 p m
Chicago Exp.	2:43 p m	Chicago Mail	8:48 p m
Wellsville Ac.	4:38 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac.	1:33 p m	New Castle Ac.	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

—On and after NOVEMBER 13th 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac.	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:10 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.
The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.
For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

MEDICAL.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?

TAKE
MEXICAN FLUID EXT. BUCHU!
The Greatest Diuretic Ever Disc'd.
THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT!
THE PUREST AND MOST RELIABLE BUCHU PREPARED IS THE
Mexican Fluid Ext. Buchu,
"A positive and specific Remedy" for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit and Mucuous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in men, women or children.

HOLMES & CO.'S
Fluid Extract of Mexican Buchu.
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, or abuses attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hand, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face and Pallid Countenance.

FEMALES—In many affections peculiar to Females, the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy—as in Chlorosis, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Sterility, and for Complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the Decline or Change of Life. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives, after Confinements, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes and all ages, attended with any of the above Diseases or Symptoms.

No Family Should be Without It!
These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases" Insanity and Consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their sufferings, but few will confess. The records of the Insane Asylum, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which "Holmes & Co.'s Mexican Fluid Extract Buchu" invariably does.
Retailed by all Druggists at 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE, of 6 ounces, or 8 days medicine, at once placing this valuable compound within the reach of the patient, no matter how poor.
BEWARE of counterfeits. Ask for Mexican Fluid Extract Buchu. Holmes & Co., Proprietors, New York city.
BEWARE of Spurious Buchu Mixtures, prepared by self-styled doctors, which are kept before the public by notorious advertisements.

GEORGE A. KELLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works
ESTABLISHED 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,
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B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

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WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
Manufacturers
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER.
Office, 18 and 20 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We make a specialty of the manufacture FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin Top Jars the most desirable Self-sealers in the market.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,
S. L. VERA, Proprietor,
TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET
PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

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Iron Fence Pickets
Made from 3/8 Round Iron, bent into the ORNAMENTAL SHAPES shown in cut, and sold at a SMALL ADVANCE ON PRICE OF IRON.

We have a large stock of these Pickets in store, at our Warehouse, and furnish Printed Instructions for Building the Fence. The Pickets cost but thirty-five cents per foot of Fence, and the Fence complete and put up will not cost as much as the Wood Picket Fence.
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91 AND 92 WATER STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR IRON, BOLTS, HINGES of all kinds, HEAVY and WAGON HARDWARE, &c.

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Stationary, Portable and Marine, Sectional and Self-Cleaning
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Iron Roof Frames,
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The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
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ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
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CHILLED ROLLS,
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NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.
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OF IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION.
MILLS FOR GRINDING BRICK CLAY.
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Lithograph of Sections furnished on application

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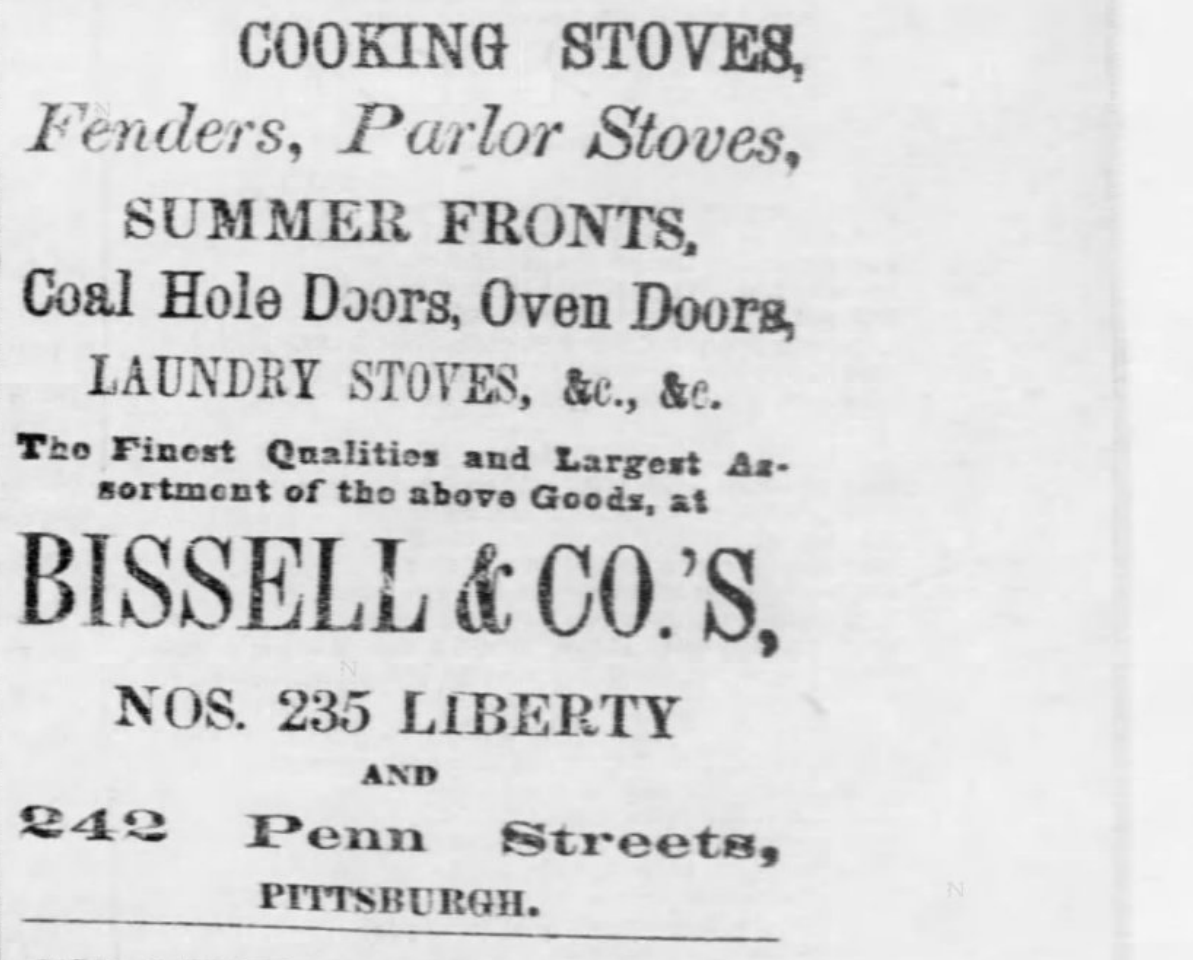

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E. NAYLOR, President.
R. H. LEWIS, Treasurer.
R. W. LYNCH, Secretary.

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Boiler, Still and Tank Works.
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TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE X AND CYLINDER
Steam Boilers,
Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers,
Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, Agitators, Condensers, Prison Doors, Gasometers.
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Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Hubbard, Lippincott,
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MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED
Clarion Star Brick
FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.
TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

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DEALER IN
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MWS

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William Graff & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Plain and Galvanized Wrought
Iron Pipe,
FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.
No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness cut to order.

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

GEMS OF POETRY.

Humanity.

But poesy springs not from rocks and woods;
Her womb and cradle are the human heart,
And she can find a nobler theme for song
In the most loathsome man that blasts the sight
Than in the broad expanse of sea and shore
Between the frozen deserts of the poles.
Lowell.

Hope, Faith, and Love.

Hope is like a harebell trembling from its birth;
Love is like a rose, the joy of all the earth;
Faith is like a lily lifted high and white!
Love is like a lovely rose, the world's delight;
Harebell and sweet lilies show a thornless growth,
But the rose, with all its thorns, excels them both.
Christina G. Rossetti.

Love.

I think that love is like a play,
 Where tears and smiles are blended:
Or like a faithless April day,
 Whose shine with shower is ended!—
Like Colnbrook pavement, rather rough;
 Like trade, exposed to losses;
And like a Highland plaid, all stuff,
 And very full of crosses.—*Praed*

Reason.

I would make
Reason my guide, but she should sometimes sit
Patiently by the way-side, while I traced
The mazes of the pleasant wilderness
Around me. She should be my counselor,
But not my tyrant. For the spirit needs
Impulses from a deeper source than hers,
And there are motions in the mind of man
That she must look upon with awe.—*Bryant.*

Hope.

Can wisdom lend, with all her heavenly power,
The pledge of joy's anticipated hour?
Ah, no! she dimly sees the fate of man,
Her dim horizon bound to a span;
Or, if she hold an image to the view,
'Tis nature painted too severely true.
With thee, sweet Hope, resides the heavenly light,
That pours remotest rapture on the sight.—*Pope.*

Beyond.

Yet if, as holiest men have deemed, there be
A land of souls beyond that sable shore,
To shame the doctrine of the Sadducee
And sophists madly vain of dubious lore,
How sweet it were in concert to adore
With those who made our mortal labors light!
To hear each voice we feared to hear no more!
Behold each mighty shade revealed to sight!
The Bactrian, Samian, sage, and all who taught the
 right.—*Byron.*

April.

Sighing, storming, singing, smiling,
With her many moods beguiling,
April walks the wakening earth.
Wheresoe'er she looks and lingers,
Wheresoe'er she lays her fingers,
Some new charm starts into birth.
Fitful clouds about her sweeping,
Coming, going, frowning, weeping,
Melt in fertile blessings round.
Frequent rainbows that embrace her,
And with gorgeous girdles grace her,
Dropping flowers upon the ground.
J. C. Prince.

To Browning.

There is delight in singing, tho' none hear
Besides the singer; and there is delight
In praising, though the praiser sit alone
And see the praised far off him, far above.
Shakespeare is not our poet, but the world's!
Therefore on him no speech! and brief for thee,
Browning! Since Chaucer was alive and hale,
No man hath walked along our roads with
So active, so inquiring an eye, or tongue or step,
So varied in discourse. But warmer climes
Give brighter plumage, stronger wing: the breeze
Of Alpine heights thou playest with borne on
Beyond Sorrento and Amalfi, where
The siren waits thee, singing song for song.
Walter Savage Landor.

The Proxy Saint.

Each for himself must do his Master's work,
 Or at his peril leave it all undone;
Witness the fate of one who sought to shirk
 The sanctuary's service, yet would shun
The penalty. A man of earthly aims
 (So runs the apologue), whose pious spouse
Would oft remind him of the church's claims,
 Still answered thus: "Go thou and pay our vows
For thee and me!" Now, when at Peter's gate
 The twain together had arrived at last,
He let the woman in: then to her mate,
 Shutting the door, "Thou hast already passed
By proxy," said the saint, "just in the way
 That thou on earth wast wont to fast and pray."
J. G. Saxe.

An Angel in the House.

How sweet it were, if without feeble fright,
Or dying of the dreadful, beauteous sight,
An angel came to us, and we could bear
To see him issue from the silent air
At evening in our room, and bend on ours
His divine eyes, and bring us from his bowers
News of dear friends, and children who have never
Been dead indeed—as we shall know forever.
Alas! we think not what we daily see
About our hearths—angels, that are to be,
Or may be if they will, and we prepare
Their souls and ours to meet in happy air—
A child, a friend, a wife whose soft heart sings
In unison with ours, breeding its future wings.
Leigh Hunt.

The Two Gates.

Two gates unto the road of life there are,
And to the youth both seem afar—
Both seem afar, so far the past one seems
The gate of birth, made dim with many dreams,
Bright with remembered hopes, beset with flowers!
So far it seems he cannot count the hours
That to this midway path have led him on.
Where every joy of life now seemeth won!
So far, he thinks not of the other gate,
Within whose shade the ghosts of dead hopes wait
To call upon him as he draws anear,
Despoiled, alone, and dull with many a fear,
"Where is thy work? How little thou hast done,
Where are my friends? why art thou so alone?"
The Earthly Paradise

Longings.

The flowers languish for the blessed light;
For brilliant stars still languishes the night;
The parched furrow languishes for rain;
The sick man longs for a relief from pain;
The orphan child longs for a mother's breast;
The evening languishes for soothing rest.
The morn, impatient, longs to see the sun;
The soldier longs to see the battle won;
The silent harp longs for the songs of chords!
And thus I languish for affection's words.
They are to me what light is to the flowers,
My heart refreshing, as soft rain the bowers.
They for my hopes are as the morning sun,
As for the soldier is the battle won,
As is a brilliant star in gloomy night,
As to the wanderer his cottage light—
A sweet repose for my prolonged unrest,
And for my orphaned heart a mother's breast;
For my soul's sorrow a sweet litany,
And for its love a heavenly harmony.

On The Mountains In Winter.

The Assistant Observer, who has been passing the Winter on Mount Washington, writes to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of his experiences. He says:

We generally supply ourselves in September with canned provisions sufficient to last throughout the Winter, reckoning at the same time to give our visitors a square meal when they come. Our time we must occupy chiefly by reading and studying, for our outdoor amusements are very scarce. In case we do have the pleasure of going outside to ramble amid the snow and ice on the rocks, we are obliged to take advantage of the same, and exercise ourselves by hauling ice, frostwork and snow, so that we may procure the water necessary for our cooking and drinking purposes, as the weather is very severe on the summit, the thermometer since my arrival having been most of the time below zero, and the wind at a hurricane. I will give you a small idea how we felt, the thermometer standing forty-nine degrees below zero, and the wind raging at a hundred and twenty miles per hour. The cold weather which I have reference to ocurred on the 5th of March, and the mode we adopted to keep ourselves warm was to bring all the coats and overcoats into requisition during the day, with two large coal fires continually burning. At night we took advantage of our "Little bed" (which is not a bad one), with covering enough to suffocate any man in ordinary wintry weather, and then, I must confess, we suffer with the cold. It was the coldest time that my comrade and I ever experienced. We do not mind during the day the thermometer standing ten below zero, if the wind does not blow too hard, for then we can have a little holiday by going outside. But at night, unless the wind is blowing at least sixty miles an hour, we cannot sleep well, for we are too accustomed to hurricanes.

* * *

A PHILADELPHIA letter gives the following interesting facts: "The Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, with a wise knowledge of the needs of its subscribers, has, for two years past, thrown open its large reading room on Sundays, from early morning to 10 o'clock at night. The cases of books stand always open: magazines, reviews, and pictorials strew the tables. Here the poor clerk, who has perhaps the half of a third story room in a shabby boarding house to call his home, may sit in a spacious parlor, well warmed and cosily lighted, wherein at his disposal waits the literature of the day, or of all time. This library, in the first season of its Sunday opening, noted some 300 readers, mostly young men, who availed themselves of its privileges. Now, in its second year of the experiment, the average attendance is 700. No books are 'given out' on that day, so that the army of employees is dispensed with; a solitary porter waits by the open door, and a grave official sits calmly reading at his desk. When this great cathedral of 68,000 volumes was thrown open to Sunday worshipers, we expected an earthquake, at least! But none was heard from; the decorum of the day prevails in all the corridors, and the 700 turn their pages with a reverent hush."

* * *

THE proud boast of the Englishman that no slave can breathe beneath the folds of the cross of St. George, does not seem to be borne out by the facts relative to the South Pacific slave trade. Among the islands of that section of the globe, kidnapping has thriven for the benefit of the colonies and under their auspices. The slaughter of Bishop Patteson by some of the natives has developed the fact, that it has been the practice of these man-stealers to personate the worthy bishop by one of their number, whom they have dressed in white surplice, and who with attendants has gone through a mock religious service on the beach. The natives, thus deceived and beguiled, would go on board the vessel, on which they would be carried off to servitude on Fiji or Queensland.

* * *

THIS, from the Columbus, Miss., *Index* is pertinent to every section of the South: "The season in Lowndes for a good crop, thus far, is auspicious, but it isn't going to be the right kind of crop. There is too much cotton—it is nearly all cotton. As an example, we were out six or eight miles west of Columbus on one of the prairie roads the other day, and every field we noticed was covered with the staple except a small patch, probably planted for roasting ears, or for seed corn, to prevent the owner from forgetting how that cereal looked. It is truly discouraging, and will bring about the same trouble that kept the South a nation of slaves. But the press has done its duty against the fatuity of the planter."

* * *

Messrs. Rochefort, Assi and Raustoul, now confined in Fort Boyart, are rendering the State some service in various capacities. The eccentric and brilliant ex-editor of the *Lanterne* is in good spirits and employed in the kitchen. He is permitted to pass two hours of his time daily in writing on his "History of the Empire," the manuscript of which a Paris publisher has offered to purchase; but the prison authorities will not allow him to have the work. Assi earns two francs a day at making plated ear-rings, which he expends in supplying himself with wine. Rastoul is employed as hospital steward, and also is allowed two hours daily to write.

STRANGE REVENGE.

The Man who Never Laughed, and Why He Never Laughed.

I.

I had an old friend. If fate should ever lead you to the graveyard at Rheims, you might read his name on a slab that is neighborly with the tomb of Abbe Castel, an amiable poet, who has received credit for some things which were produced by somebody else. It is as much as ten years that my old friend has lain under the cypress that his grandchildren planted over him. The wind has gradually filled with earth the inscription which was intended to inform the public "Here lies M. Jean Bernard." Moss has crept over the specimen of lapidary caligraphy until the letters of the epitaph have become a velvet green of the most picturesque appearance.

My old friend, like a goodly number of those who sleep about him, was something besides a tender spouse and excellent father, for whose soul prayers are offered up. He was brave and adventurous; he had traveled extensively, had been shipwrecked half a dozen times, and was the possessor of a worldly experience well worth consulting. It was a most singular thing, however, that in spite of his amiable and often jolly humor, he never laughed.

M. Bernard was fond of telling pleasant stories, but, while all around him were convulsed with laughter, he alone retained his impassibility. His features would become animated, his forehead wrinkled, his eyes were plainly visible; but, as to his lips, they did not seem to be able to express even that silent grimace that Fontenelle tolerated—the smile.

One evening—it was on board the English steamer Solent—a nephew of my old friend was sitting by my side.

"Tell my," I said suddenly to the young man, "why it is that your uncle never laughs?"

"What! have you also remarked that peculiarity that dates away back to the days of his boyhood?"

"Can't you tell me about it?"

"Yes; on condition, however, that you will be careful never to make any allusion to it in my uncle's presence."

I promised, but now that my old friend is dead, I can take my turn and tell why it was that he never laughed.

II.

In 1814, during the great war in France, M. Jean Bernard had reached his fifteenth year. He was living in Nancy with his mother. His father had been killed in Leipsic, and his eldest brother, a captain in the young guards, was one of the 70,000 heroes who disputed, step by step, the march of the allies on the soil of France, whose success lay in their numbers alone.

It was a rainy day at the end of February. The Prussians, beaten the night before by Napoleon, fled toward Nancy, and traversed hastily the almost deserted streets of the town. Worn out and covered with mud, they formed on the public place in front of the Hotel de Ville. Suddenly, there was heard the gallop of a score of horses; soldiers, hurrying on and turning their heads to look back, loaded their guns. They felt that they were pursued by the terrible cuirassiers who had passed their lines on the night before.

"They are afraid!" cried a young boy, who was one of a small crowd of citizens looking on.

A burly captain, with a grizzly moustache and an athletic form, heard the remark, looked the boy in the face and advanced toward him. My old friend—the young boy I mean—turned very pale, but doubled his fists and awaited his coming. The colossal Prussian stepped up, seized the boy by the throat, slapped his face and threw him to the ground. This revenge accomplished, he lengthened out his step to regain his a ready retreating company.

The young Frenchman jumped quickly to his feet—livid, breathless, mad with rage—threw himself upon one of the retreating grenadiers with an effort to disarm him. He was quickly thrown to the ground, trampled under feet and wounded in the breast with a sabre. The curious crowd that had gathered had fled in a state of consternation when the trouble began, and the enemy was already out of town when the young Bernard, in his paroxysm of rage, was still fighting in his own blood with an imaginary foe.

He was picked up and carried home. A brain fever placed his days and his reason in danger, and it took all a mother's care to bring him back to life. He never spoke of his adventure, which he seemed to have forgotten, and everybody was careful not to recall it. His character was visibly affected; from frankness and joyousness he had become taciturn, and when he was particularly happy he contented himself with simply smiling.

After the year 1815 Jean Bernard was placed in a bank, while his brother renounced the profession of arms and bought him a farm in the neighborhood of Mulun.

III.

There was a heavy storm in Mayence on the 21st of November, 1822, raining from 6 o'clock in the morning till midnight. Towards 8 o'clock in the evening of that day Major Hasner, of the Prussian army, was dancing his little girl on his knee as usual, giving her his mustache to pull, and listening to the recital of her prayers. After receiving several of those big, child like kisses that resound so charmingly, he laid her down in her little cradle. As soon as Mll. Charlotte had closed her eyes, her mother rocking her and singing softly one of those little lullabies that can be traced even to the savages, the officer went into the parlor, where his mother sat waiting for him. He kissed her forehead in sincere filial affection, then walked up and down the long room several times, halting finally before a window to look out upon the gleam of light that stretched from the parlor candles upon the wet sidewalk.

A graceful young woman, one finger on her lips, stepping lightly out of the room where he little girl had just fallen asleep, approached the dreamer, who though he had just been promoted to a majority, still wore his captain's uniform.

"What are you dreaming of, Frederic?" she asked, as she leaned her head against her husband's shoulder.

"Of you, Martha," he answered, as he reached out his arm to draw her toward him.

"Is it the rain which makes you so sad?"

"No, but the prospect of passing my evening at the inn, when it would be so much pleasanter for me to stay at home with you."

"Then why do you go?"

"You forget, my dear, that my old friends Weisch and Buggler have offered me a punch for to-night, which we are to drink in honor of my promotion."

"Can't I go with you!"

"No," answered the major, who could'nt keep from laughing at the idea of seeing his Martha enter the bar-room of an inn.

"Then they don't allow women in your miserable old tavern?"

"It is they who refuse to come. At least, that was the way of it when I was lieutenant. Since then, Martha, I have been with you so much that I don't know whether there has been any change or not."

"Then go quick, so that you can come back all the sooner," said the young wife, as she disengaged herself from her husband's arms.

Major Hasner, who had now reached his 34th year, was one of the most promising officers of the Prussian army. His character was mild, and his regular features carried an expression that was rather melancholy than otherwise. He threw his great army coat about him, buttoned it up, looked out of the window, and then came back and sat down opposite his mother and beside his wife. Martha had in her hand one of Mlle. Charlotte's little ribbons, which that young lady was probably dreaming of at that very moment.

"Come, go on, now, and let me have this sofa all alone,' said his wife, who saw his hesitation and wished to help him out of it.

She received another kiss, and the major, after having traversed the room three or four times with measured tread, bade his mother "good night!" with a sigh, stopped a moment before the door of the bed chamber to hear the regular breathing of his child, and then went away.

There was still a fine and drizzling rain outside. It was quite a distance between the major's house and the cafe Aux Armes de Brandenburg, which was situated near the cathedral.

"Devil take Buggler and Weisch for breaking in upon my habits such weather as this," muttered the officer, as he felt rain in his face.

There was a time when the rain would not have made much difference to him; and then he would have been equally indifferent how late he remained at the tavern. But that was when he was a lieutenant, when he was in France, when his mother was far away and before he knew Martha.

The major was late in arriving, and his appearance was received with the most respectful salutation from his subordinates and a hearty shake of the hand from his friends.

The veteran Buggler, who had been the first to arrive, had taken the largest table in the room. He broke out in hurrahs when he saw his companion enter the room. Hasner had served under his command, and he was delighted at his promotion. As to Weisch, he arose, spread out his mouth, and his great porcelain pipe vibrated in the air as it hung for a moment between his teeth, a post it never left except to be filled again.

IV

Although Mayence in 1822 contained a federal garrison, the cafe Aux Armes de Bradenburg was frequented only by Prussian officers. The jokes of his two friends and the congratulations of everybody soon drove away the major's bad humor. They all went back to the battle-field. The recollections of the past were revived while the punch was brewing under the personal superintendence of a captain who had very willingly taken charge of this feature of the evening's entertainment.

Suddenly the door opened as if it had been burst in by the wind, and a gust of damp air agitated the dense clouds of smoke from the pipes and made the lamps flicker. A young man, wrapped in a cloak, entered the room. His eyes, of a sober gray, took a rapid sweep of all around him. He seemed to hesitate as to where he should sit down—first went toward two old mustaches that were engaged in a game of chess, then by a sudden change of resolution took his place at the table where Major Hasner was.

The citizens of Mayence very rarely visited the cafe Aux Armes de Bradenburg unless accompanied by an officer. There was a silence at all the tables for the purpose of inspecting the newcomer, who threw back the wet collar of his cloak and let it fall upon the chair. Light-complexioned, pale, and with a new-born mustache covering his upper lip, he said curtly to the waiter who asked him what he would have.

'Brandy, beer, anything you like."

The conversation, thus interrupted for a moment, was taken up again, and the waiter placed a glass before the stranger.

"Gentlemen," said the latter, as he turned to the officers who were watching the progress of the punch, "which one of you speaks French?"

"I know something of the language," answered Major Hasner, as he arose, "in what way can I be of service to you!"

The young man looked into the calm face before him for a moment, then shut his eyes and pressed one of his hands to his breast, as if he were in pain.

"I beg your pardon," he added, in a trembling voice, a moment after, "but are not these"—and he pointed to the epaulettes on the major's shoulder—"are not these the insignia of a captain in the Prussian army?"

Hasner had scarcely answered in the affirmative, when, without having noticed the rapid movement of the young man's arm, he felt a blow in the face.

All the officers jumped up immediately and surrounded the Frenchman, who held himself at bay against the wall. Hasner was about to fall upon him when his friends Weisch and Buggler seized him and held him off. Then a bottle was hurled at the head of the stranger by one of the officers and broke into a crash against the wall.

"Hold, gentlemen," cried Hasner, "this affair is mine."

He then stepped in front of the man who had insulted him, as if he feared that the latter was going to run away.

"I do not know you," he said, after looking at the Frenchman a moment.

"Six years ago," replied the other, "one of your countrymen, a captain like you, slapped my face on the public square of my native town. I tried to avenge myself, and I was thrown to the ground, beaten and wounded by his soldiers. I always felt that blow till a moment ago, and I only awaited the death of my mother to demand satisfaction for it. I arrived in this town this evening, and, less cowardly than your compatriot, I address myself to you—that is, to a man and not a child."

A murmur arose among the officers, but the major suppressed it.

"I am innocent of the outrage that was committed upon you, monsieur," he said on raising his head sadly; "I would not have struck a child any more than you, believe me. You have no longer a mother—so much the better, for you have placed me under the necessity of killing you. My friends," added the major, turning to Weisch and Buggler, "I leave the arrangement of everything to you."

V

The next day, about eight o'clock in the morning, a post-chaise carried M. Jean Bernard on his way back to France. At the same hour Weisch and Buggler carried to Martha the inanimate corpse of her husband—killed without having had the time ever to put on his major's uniform.

"My Uncle," continued the young man who told me this sad story, "whose good heart and fair dealing you know as well as any one, learned only too late that he whom he had insulted had a mother, a wife, a child, and was no longer a captain. He has never ceased to think of the orphan. And now you know why he never laughs."

CAUSES OF AN ABDUCTION.

Reminiscence of Thirty Years Ago—Kidnapping of a Young Lady by a Steamboat Captain—The Capture and Arrest, &c. &c.

[From the New York Sunday Weekly News.]

The actors in the drama which I am about to relate, says a correspondent, have, for the most part, passed from the busy stage of life; hence no one's feelings can be lacerated by the recital of the tale by the actors in the play.

In 1838, having reached my home in New York city, after one of the most tedious and perilous passages of seventy-five days duration, from Liverpool; having lost nearly all our sails, with a crew most of them frost-bitten and used up by excessive hardships and unusual labors, I heard, from the lips of a Western friend, such glowing accounts of the magnitude and beauty of our inland seas, and the great and increasing demand for sailors there, that I determined to abandon my ocean life and try the fresh water for a while.

I resigned my position on the crack New York and Liverpool liner, and with many letters of introduction and recommendation from my employers to their friends in Buffalo, I reached the latter place in the month of March, 1838. As the opening of lake navigation drew near, while casting about for employment, I met, one day at the countinghouse of Joy & Webster, Capt R. C. Bristol, who offered me a situation on the steamship James Madison, then lying at Erie. I accepted the position, as second officer, and reaching Erie, I commenced the duties of getting the ship in readiness for sea.

While engaged in the details of "fitting out," I took up my quarters at the old Mansion House, then kept by the "widow Champlin," and noted as one of the best hotels, in those days when good "substantials" and clean beds had not given place to the show and glitter of our present public houses, with a corresponding loss of many of the "creature comforts."

One afternoon, while engineers, carpenters and sailors were unusually busy in their several departments, Captain B approached me and asked if everything would be in readiness for a short *trial* trip that evening, in my department, saying that the carpenters would have on the requisite floats or buckets on the wheel. I replied in the affirmative, and he then requested me to call upon him at the Eagle Hotel, where he stopped, after I had been to tea.

I noticed that he seemed a little nervous and excited, but I attributed it to his anxiety as to the perfect working of the machinery and the "behavior" of the ship, on a trial trip in the spring.

Accordingly, after tea I called on Captain B., at his room at the Eagle, and he then asked me if had heard of his Erie "love affair." I told him I had not; that I had made but few acquaintances in town and that my leisure time had been occupied in reading and writing letters to far away friends and relatives.

He then proceeded thus: "Some time ago I was an accepted suitor of Miss Josephine Hamot, a lovely daughter of a rich old French gentleman, whose lordly residence on the bluff you must have noticed in your walks to the pier. Matters had progressed so far that last fall everything was in readiness for the full consummation of cherished hopes of the beautiful girl and myself.

"But on the evening of the wedding, on visiting the house of my intended's father, I was rudely rebuffed, and for bidden to hold any further communication with one I dearly loved.

"The facts connected with my wooing were generally known and understood, and after a short time, finding all my endeavors to change the old man's determination vain, I left Erie to pass the winter with my eastern friends.

"Returning a short time since I learned that my affianced bride was to be married to a Mr. Walker, an old room-mate of mine, to whom my discomfiture was easily traceable; for he had written a anonymous note to old Mr. H., stating that I had a wife at the East, and other stories worse in character and equally untrue.

"I learn that this unholy wedding is to be duly solemnized to-morrow evening, while I know from mutual friends that Josephine's affection for me is unchanged, and she only requires to be withdrawn from the father's pernicious influence to become mine.

"This I want you to assist me in carrying to a successful result, and to this end I have been hurrying up the work on the Madison.

"Prominent and influential citizens, aware of the justice of my cause, have volunteered their services for to-night; and I will give you my plan of operations.

"My lady love will attend the last ball of the season to-night, at the American. She will leave the festive scene at half-past eleven, in company with James Fitz Christy, her father's clerk and ward. They will pass along on that side of the street, crossing here at the Eagle, and when they reach yon vacant lot, you and I will step up and accost them. A coach containing two friends of mine, which is now in readiness in the barn opposite, will wheel into the road, we will jump into it, drive to the Madison, embark for Dunkirk, and there we will have the merriest wedding at which you ever participated.

"My desire for your companionship here is that you may prevent the lady's attendant from giving the alarm and frustrating the success of my operations.

"My old sailors, you know, are cognizant of three sorts of men: those who are always willing, but never ready—those who are ever ready but never willing, and those who are always both ready and willing. May I class you among the latter number, and claim you hearty co-operation to-night?"

I replied if everything was "on the square" and truly "level;" if all that was necessary to be done, was to give the young lady a fair chance to obey the dictates of her heart; if she was agreeable to this arrangement, I would go with him, heart and hand. This assurance was readily and solemnly given, and I listened to a long and enthusiastic dissertation from the gallant Captain on the young lady's beauty and accomplishments. It appears that she was an heiress in her own right; her mother, at her death, bequeathing to her quite a snug fortune for those peaceful days.

This looked like a mutual understanding so far. The parties came along as Bristol had foretold, crossed, where he had indicated hours before, and as they reached the "vacant lot," we stepped up to them. The captain, laying his hand on the lady's shoulder, who turning her beautiful face towards us, exclaimed: "Captain Bristol is that you?" He replied: "Yes, Josephine and I want you to go with me."

Horatio turned with raised arms and threatening gesture, and exclaimed; "No, Captain Bristol, by G—d."

I had my hand upon his shoulder, saying, "My good friend, there is no need of any force here."

"Oh no," said he, "I didn't intend any. Let me get my pumps, won't you!" He had dropped them in the street.

At this moment the promised coach wheeled out into the road, the gallant captain and his "lady fayre" sprang into it, and away they went at a "rattling pace," with my hands upon a strange gentleman's collar, on public highway.

Holding him only so long as I thought expedient, I at last relinquished my grasp and put off after the disappearing coach, at a 2:40 pace. Down past old Hamot's mansion, down the almost precipitous hill side, down the long pier, I rushed with constant accelerating speed—the cold air from the ice fields in the lake cutting my very lungs.

I reached the steamer almost as soon as the matrimonial candidate, sprang over the rail, ordered my men to slip the moorings, while pilot McFadden at the wheel, guided the steamer through the tortuous channel of the bay, and out into the lake, where large and heavy ice-fields seemed to bar our course toward the New York ports, where licenses for marriage were not needed or required.

Finding Dunkirk a blockaded port, it was deemed advisable to head the steamer up the lake, and thus boring through masses of floating ice, the long night at last gave place to the daylight of a dark, gloomy, lowering March morning, which found us off Ashtabula, short of fuel, and with our small complement of seamen and firemen utterly exhausted with excessive labor.

Bristol, McFadden and myself were gathered around the pilot-house in earnest consultation, and this plan was decided upon—to land at Ashtabula, take on supply of fuel, and if the wedding ceremonies could not be accomplished there, to steer for Detroit.

We made fast to the dock, and while the crew were busily engaged in wooding Captain B went up to the town to see "now the land lay." He had not been absent many minutes before McFadden called my attention to a large steamer in the offing, her deck black with people, evidently bent on mischief. This was the Jefferson, the sister ship of the Madison, both owned by old Col. Seth Reed, of Erie.

I hastened up to town to acquaint Captain B. with the fact, but I met him coming down, and he then said he had dispatched a boy on a fast horse to Jefferson, to get a license—that would take Miss H. on shore, and we must put off up the lake and deceive the "Jefferson party," who followed us would give him time to get his license, be spliced and then all would be well.

We tried the ruse, but the Jefferson ran under our stern, and Capt. Dobbins of the revenue cutter ordered us to put back to Erie at once, or he should seize the ship; which he could have done, as we had no ship's papers on board.

We accordingly retraced our steps, and reaching Erie we found all the inhabitants on the dock, waiting the denouement of the exciting "Love chase," with breathless interest.

As soon as we reached the dock scores of Bristol's friends jumped on board and eagerly asked how the wedding had progressed.

I told them that it was all right that we had landed Bristol and Josephine at Ashtabula an hour or more before the Jefferson arrived—that the license had been sent for, and that in all probability "everything was lovely."

But while we were talking thus, the Jefferson came round the point of the Peninsula and cutter's boat was soon alongside, while a lady was seen descending the steps into it.

The matter now looked blue to me, and what had bidden fair to be a very romantic affair, seemed suddenly to assume very matter of fact proportions.

In a very short time all the officers of the Madison were arrested, except myself; but I had taken a state room in the ladies' cabin, determined to await the further development of the enemy. The town seemed divided into two adverse factions, and the Bristol party numbering four to one of the opposition. The ladies to a man, were sympathizers with the gallant Capt. Bristol, whose sterling good qualities have since been fully developed.

The disappointment of the eloping parties was soon revealed. It seems that the pursuing party, headed by Captain Dobbins, had seen the whole movement of the captain and his lady companion, and after the Madison had left the scene of operations, they rushed up the Ashtabula pier, found Bristol and Miss Hamot at the Hotel; and by dint of forcible persuasion they induced the lady to return with them to Erie.

There, the young lady assured many of her friends that Captain B. had treated her with all due respect and consideration, but her vindictive father completely terrified her to assent to an immediate marriage with Mr. Walker.

The gentleman, however, was currently reported to have refused such an arrangement until the rich old Frenchman agreed to increase the lady's dowry some thousands of dollars.

On the evening of our return to Erie, I sent for Mr. Fritz Christy, and it transpired that he knew me readily, having sailed under me in one of the Liverpool liners, several years before.

He told me that Mr. Hamot censured him as abetting the elopement of his daughter, and if I would go to the old gentleman's house and there assure him that he [Friz C.] had done all he could to prevent the "spiriting away" of his daughter, he would see to it that I should be held harmless in the matter.

That evening, however, one of the scouts of the Bristol faction came to me with the intelligence that my quondam sailor boy was to play me false, and had the officers prepared to arrest me, after I had exculpated him before Mr. Hamot.

Old Colonel Seth Reed sent word to me to come to his house, and after receiving my explanations of the whole affair, he had me carefully bestowed until the next Sunday night, when, in the midst of a heavy rain storm, a horse was brought to the door, and disguised as an English drover I sprang into the saddle, and never drew bridle until I had crossed the state line.

Soon after—much of the excitement having subsided after the lady's hasty wedding—I resumed my berth on the Madison; and in the early summer Captain Bristol also returned to his command, when P. S. V. Hamot had him arrested for abduction upon the *high seas*, and he was sent to prison at Pittsburgh to await his trial.

Early in the ensuing fall I was notified by Captain B. of his approaching trial, and he earnestly begged me to be on hand, as the only witness on his side of the Madison's crew who had not been arrested.

Accordingly I joined a large party of Bristol's friends—a cloud of witnesses—at Erie, bound in four horse post coaches to the Iron City.

Thither also went the Hamot faction in great haste.

The trial soon commenced, with an array of legal talent seldom combined in any court.

There were the venerable and talented Judge Wilkins, Mr. Biddle, and Messrs. Forward and Shaler.

Miss Ellen Tree was then "starring" it at Pittsburgh in the "Love Chase," and the Hamot *pere et fille*, with their witnesses, were nightly attendants at the theatre. The actors during the day visited the court room, and as the case progressed it was so evidently ridiculous on the part of the prosecution that many things were said on the boards at night not contained in the original drama, reflecting on the haughty and vindictive old Frenchman.

The merits of the case for the prosecution hinged upon the question whether the lakes were "high seas" or low ones.

To bring it under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, it was to say that the alleged crime had been committed upon a small triangular space of water between Ohio and Pennsylvania, of thirty miles area, which had not been laid down in the surveys, and which, consequently would have made an offence committed thereon amenable to the laws of the United States Court.

After several days of most able and exhaustive argument on both sides, it was decreed that the United States Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, and Captain R. C. Bristol was released from custody, amid the cheers and welcoming shouts of a crowded court room; the masses who thronged the city in the immediate vicinity hailing his appearance with shouts of satisfaction, while hisses and groans greeted the carriage of the defeated parties in a suit that had few backers and fewer friends.

General Charles M. Reed, the Erie millionaire, stood upon the stoop of the principal hotel, his hand well filled with rolls of bank bills, which he freely dispensed to many witnesses to defray the expences of their merry trip to Pittsburgh, and their merrier journey home.

Thus ended one of the most exciting incidents of those early days in the history of Lake Erie; and throughout the Far West and among the Mississippi captains the affair excited the most intense and absorbing interest. Captain Bristol soon afterwards was married, and under the patronage of his good friend, General Reed, he became one of the wealthiest and most successful wheat dealers in Chicago. A few years ago, however, he met with some serious reverses, and is now taking out a patent, I believe, for a new cut-off which he invented some years ago, and has since been perfecting.

New Discoveries of the Mammoth in Siberia.

Great interest was excited by the announcement many years ago of the discovery in Siberia by Mr. Adams, a merchant in St. Petersburg, of the carcass of a mammoth, which had been melted or washed out from the frozen soil, and which for a long time had served as food for the dogs of the Nomad tribes. When visited by Mr. Adams, however, only the skeleton remained, together with a small portion of the skin and of the hair, and all of which are now preserved in the museum of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. More recently several additional discoveries of a somewhat similar character have taken place, although, unfortunately, none of them were made public in time to be utilized in the interest of science. The latest discovery of the kind is one mentioned by Dr. Von Schrenck, in the form of a communication to the Academy of Sciences of St. Peterburg, in which he gives the history of the steps—detailed in a letter to him from Mr. Maydell, dated February, 1869—to secure such a specimen. It seems that certain persons in Mr. Maydell's employ reported to him that the foot of a mammoth was found protruding from the frozen soil in alocality between Indighirka and Alaseja, on the route to Nishne-Kolinsk. An agent was sent to this locality, who reported that little else could be detected than the original leg; and on visiting this same place himself Mr. Maydell found portions of skin and hair, but was led to conclude that what was found was broken off from the carcass, of which the greater part had been carried away by one of the floods of the country. In the course of this research on the part of Mr. Maydell he obtained information of two other similar cases, but he was not more successful in his search for these than for the first. Dr. Von Schrenck, in his communication, gives a full account of all the steps taken in connection with these discoveries, and discusses at length the methods by which the inhumation of such gigantic animals might have taken place.—*Harper's Magazine.*

THORNS.

One rose, of all in the garden,
 I love the best to see;
To others, others are fairer,
 But this is queen to me.

Its thorns are many and sharp,
 But its blossoms are many and fair,
And who would forego a rose,
 The pang of a thorn to spare?

Its thorns are many and sharp,
 But well I can bear the pain,
For they strike, and then repenting,
 Are straight withdrawn again.

But once, and unaware,
 A prickle, in sudden ire,
Burrowed into my hand,
 Keen as a point of fire.

And still it burns and rankles;
 I cannot still its ado—
Even to clasp a rose
 Quickens the sting anew.

Even the tenderest touch
 Must give me only pain;
For this time, when it struck,
 It let the thought remain.

I know, in a few to-morrows
 The hurt full healed will be;
'Twill be longer ere the rose
 Is quite the same to me.

HOUSE, FARM AND GARDEN.

HOW TO PROTECT FURS FROM MOTHS.—The secret of the preservation of furs from moths ies in two facts. First, that they are put away in season; that is, before the moth-mother makes her appearance, which she does quite early in the spring, though this year, if she does not desire to get her tender little wings nipped, she will be later than usual. And second, that they are so securely protected that it is impossible for Mrs Moth, having once been shut out, to coax, bribe, or force her way through the barrier. The conclusion, justified by the experience of several years, is, that the best, the only certain means of presevation, is to put away our furs *early* in the season, either in perfectly sealed paper-bags, inclosed in tin cases, or in paper-boxes with with paper pasted closely over the edgers of the cover, or any other opening by which a moth could creep in. Of course paste will be unreliable in any place where mice can obtain access.

THINNING FRUIT.—The southern papers say there never were as fine oranges in Florida as there are this year, and that it is owing to a severe gale which blew off nearly three-fifths of the young fruit just after they were fairly formed. The Germantown *Telegraph* urges a lesson from this to be heeded by fruit-growers' societies in any part of the community, and note the great difference of opinion which prevails as to the quality of any one fruit. One speaker perhaps characterizes it as food for the gods, while another would not give it to his pigs. No doubt, if the state of the facts could be ascertained, it would be found that one had an over-crop, and the other but few on his trees. In the grape we know how forcibly all writers warn us against the evil of over-cropping. The best vineyardists cut away a large proportion of the bunches, and assert not only that it aids the size but the quality of those which are left; and, in the ear itself, we all know how the large, fat, juicy fellow is far superior to the lean scrub from the same tree.

RASPBERRY CULTURE.—We are asked in regard to the culture of the raspberry, why it is that just before the berries fully mature a great many seem to dry up on one side whilst the other seems comparatively good and sound and goes on ripening, but of course producing only an imperfect berry. We give as a reason and the true one, that the vine lacks moisture at the roots, either because the earth is naturally too dry for the raspberry, or it is overrun with grass or weeds that are extracting the moisture from the soil that ought to go to nourish the plant. The raspberry is decidedly a surface feeder, so that weeds and grass act directly upon the sources of nourishment. It is for this reason that stirring the ground deeply during the the fruiting season is injurious, because it destroys a great number of the fine surface roots, which are the chief feeders of the plant. Probably none of the small fruits or berries are so much benefited by a liberal mulching of coarse manure, straw, leaves or sawdust, as the raspberry. It keeps the ground moist at the surface, and if thick enough will keep down nearly all the weeds. Next to mulching, a judicious irrigation, particularly during the season of the ripening of the fruit, will be very certain to insure a good crop of sound berries on rich and otherwise suitable soil.—*Pacific Rural Press.*

CLEANING SOILED MARBLE SLABS.—Much annoyance is frequently experienced by the soiling of marble table tops or other marble objects, and a perfectly satisfactory method of removing such stains is a desideratum. It is said that if slacked lime be mixed with a strong solution of soap into a pasty mass and spread over the spot in question, and allowed to remain for twenty-four or thirty hours, then carefully washed off with soap and water, and finally with pure water, the stain will be almost entirely removed, especially if the application be repeated once or twice. Another preparation consists in mixing an ox-gall with a quarter of a pound of soap boiler's lye, and an eighth of a pound of oil of turpentine, and adding enough pipe-clay earth to form a paste, which is then to be placed upon the table for a time, and afterward scraped off, the application to be repeated until the marble is perfectly clean. It is quite possible that with all our endeavors a faint trace of the stains may be left, but it is said that this will be almost inappreciable. Should the spots be produced by oil, these are to be first treated with petroleum, for the purpose of softening the hardened oil, and the above-mentioned applications may be made subsequently. Ink spots may be removed by first washing with pure water, and then with a weak solution of oxalic acid. Subsequent polishing, however, will be necessary, as the luster of the stone may become dimmed. This can be best secured by very finely powered soft white marble, applied with a linen cloth first dipped in water, and then into the powder. If the place be subsequently rubbed with a dry cloth the luster will be restored.—*Western Rural.*

MOVING SITTING HENS.—When chickens are raised merely for the value of their flesh, it is of little consequence to break up a sitting hen. But when we can put under a clutch of eggs that will produce birds worth five or ten dollars apiece, a sitting hen in the right place is worth more than the rent of a dozen acres of land. To get her in the right place, in the hen house or barn, where her chicks can be watched as soon as they are out of the shell, is the difficulty. We sometimes have more eggs of the choice varieties than we can hatch or sell, and it becomes desirable to buy of a neighbor hens already sitting. We have often moved hens just as they are beginning to sit, and with hens carefully tended there is little difficulty in doing it. Put a box just where she had made her nest, of a convenient size to move, and deep enough to allow the hen to be covered with a piece of cloth without disturbing her. Give her a nice straw nest, and a few porcelain eggs in the box, and leave her for a day or more. At night throw a bit of sack or bag over the box, and remove it to the new quarters. The second morning after you get the bird home you can remove the sacking and have food and water near the nest. It is better to watch for her coming off to feed. If in a quiet place she will ordinarily go back again after feeding, of her own accord. If should not do this, catch her, and put her on to the nest as quickly as possible, and cover her up again until the next morning. After two or three trials she will accept her new position, and sit with as much persistence as if she had chosen her own nest. As soon as the hen becomes wonted, give her the new eggs, and she will take care of them. In this way sitting hens can be made very valuable. There is no difficulty in carrying them a day's journey by wagon or rail, and the shrewd poultry breeder can greatly increase his profits. A large hen will cover five turkey or goose eggs, or a dozen duck's eggs, and a single clutch of fashionable birds might make a difference of $50 in the receipts of the poultry yard without extraordinary luck. Hence it will be seen that a little attention to a small matter is sometimes a good investment.—*House and Home.*

IMPORTANCE OF A FREQUENT CHANGE OF SEED.—It has long been observed by intelligent farmers that seed or plants procured from distant places, within the same collateral parallels of latitude, appear to grow with more strength or vigor in their new stations than when kept and cultivated in their native places. On this fact all the rules for a change of seed, or of one species of plants for another of the same genus, are founded. A change of seed is almost always practically safe and eminently beneficial. A change of seeds, sets, or plants from one description of soil to another, or from valley to mountain, or *vice versa*, seem to possess a renovating influence on the crops. It is on this principle that the practice of rotation of crops is based. Plants appear to become tired of an old station, except aquatic plants, which are constantly receiving new elements of nutrition from fresh supplies of water.

Land plants, as trees, for instance, occupy the same spot for ages, but they at last decay from sheer decreptitude. The lateral extension of the roots—the lateral runners or offsets with which many of them are furnished, some above ground, as the strawberry, others under-ground, as the couch-grass, thistle, etc.—shows that plants, like animals, require a change of pasture as well as a change of air. Every one well acquainted with the growth of plants knows that they require a frequent change of soil, though but few consider that a change of air is also beneficial. It is well known that some plants thrive much better in one locality than in another. There are many plants that never thrive, nor scarcely live, in the smoky atmosphere of London, but when removed to a distance of twenty or thirty miles from that city, grow luxuriantly.

The Belgian farmers raise excellent crops of cereals, roots, grasses, etc., and they are very particular in the selection of seed, in procuring it from a foreign country, if possible, and in steeping it in liquid manure before sowing. In the north of Ireland, where flax is grow extensively, the farmers prefer seed brought from Russia or Holland, to that grown by themselves, as they find the change very beneficial. The finest bulbous and tuberous-rooted flowering plants are annually imported into England, the United States, etc., from Holland and Germany, and the change is very beneficial for two or three years. Forest-trees, seeds obtained from the mountains of Tyrol, germinate in other parts of Europe with much greater vigor than those of home growth.

The genuineness and sound condition of agricultural seeds depend very much upon the care bestowed by the seedsman in the selection of his stock, and also on the character of the growers he employs. Foreign agricultural seeds are sometimes damaged by kiln-drying and admixture with deadened seeds of, some cheap kind. Rape seed is sometimes deadened by kiln-drying, and then mixed with turnip or cabbage seed, to which it bears a close resemblance. In importing seeds from a foreign country, great caution is necessary in order to prevent imposition.
—*Taunton Gazette.*

WORTH OF THE ORCHARD.—It certainly pays to take a little pains with young trees, for what is there that is more renumerative that an apple crop one year after another? Who among our readers would take $5 per tree for an orchard of young apple trees just coming into bearing? We have now an orchard of 600 apple trees, covering a lot of fifteen acres, that we would not have taken from our grounds for $3,000. Add five years more to them and one will see what they will add to the land. It is the strangest thing to us to see farmers owning 100 to 200 acres of land, with barely enough apples to supply the family; or perhaps, an old orchard of 100 to 150 trees, occupying three to four acres of land, from which they realize more profit than from any twenty acre field they have, not planting more apples, or, after they do plant them, not giving them the proper care. When will farmers see this in its true light?
—*Small Fruit Recorder.*

COVERING MANURE.—It is remarkable that more attention is not given to the subject of covering manure from the weather, and especially from too much rain. Those who have given the matter particular attention have found that manure so protected is worth double that which is left out in the open air. Two loads for one is a profit few farmers can afford to lose. There is no question which so vitally concerns the farmers as this one of manure. Much that he does has reference to it. Straw is not to be sold, because it makes manuri. Stock is fed through the winter for the express purpose of manure-making. Articles which scarcely pay to send to market, are nevertheless taken to the city in order that manure may be brought back as a return load; and yet the whole of the manure made, remains all the season exposed to the sun, wind and rain, until it is diminished in value to a great extent. As it is the trouble is that few really believe that exposed manure undergoes this loss. But the matter has been too thoroughly tested to admit of a doubt. We know first-class farmers who did not themselves believe it, until by actual experiment the found out its truth.

In arranging farm buildings it will pay well to look as much to the preservation of the manure as of the hay or grain; and those who have their buildings aleady finished without these manurial arrangements will find that $25 or $50 spent on boards for a shed will rank among the best investments ever made.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

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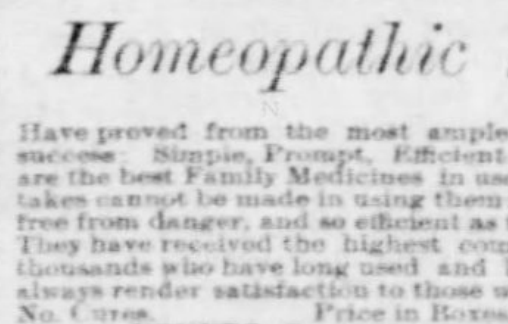

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